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FRANCE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

TOURS, Sept. 29.—It is announced that despatch balloons have been sent up from Paris daily.

Advices received to-day from the Capital report successes for the besieged in various minor engagements around the city. The Mobile Guards behave extremely well under fire.

The removal of the government from Tours is no longer talked of.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Your special at Boulogne sends details of recent actions about Paris. He says: "On the 23d, General Mandel's forces stormed and captured the heights known as La Roche Chatillon, three miles southeast of Paris, dislodging the Germans from the woods which surrounded the hill, and establishing batteries, which they still hold, at Chateau Bagneux, where they have demolished the works thrown up by the Germans and Bourg la Rei. The rest of the day Saturday, General Mandel made an attack in force on the German positions at La Brie Sur Marne, nine miles east of Paris. The Germans had fortified themselves here upon slopes, commanding the river, and in the Chateau De Auge. They defended the place with desperation, but after three assaults, in which many lives were lost, the French stormed all their entrenchments, set fire to the chateau, and compelled the surrender of the whole German force. The occupation of La Brie Sur Marne, and of Chatils, has compelled the Germans to evacuate Fontainbleau, and gives direct communication between the Crown Prince of Prussia, at Versailles, and the King, at Ferrieres.

On Sunday, the 25th, the communications between Meaux and the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony, at Grand Trembly, were broken by an attack the forces of General Bellemare. A column, moving out before daybreak, from beneath the guns of the fort of Aubrilliers, attacked the Prussians established and entrenched at Le Bourget and the chateau Behagne. A severe engagement followed, the Germans fighting with great determination to protect the large supplies of forage they had amassed for their cavalry. They were driven, however, successively from all positions, and the whole of their forage committed to the flames. The retreated part upon Bois Le Aronite and Trembly, and the main body, hotly pursued by the French, upon Dammartin. The loss on both sides was heavy.

At the battle of Pierre Fitte, on the 26th, the defeat of the Germans was complete. After a sharply contested action, lasting all day, the French stormed the Prussian lines established on the slopes around the Villa Fanconegret. A hand to hand fight followed, in which the Germans were worsted and routed, with the loss of a battery of steel cannon, two regimental standards, and many prisoners, including a number of officers.

"By these successes the circle of German investment has been shattered at two points, and repelled to a distance varying from three to six miles. The French troops which occupied the positions taken during the operations, have been strongly supported by General Trochu.

"General Ripley and several other American officers are employed in organizing rifle pits at several points of French circle of defence."

AT LYONS.

LYONS, Sept. 28, via LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Southern League, or the independent association of the different southern departments, is growing stronger every day, and a formidable army will be organized before long, with Lyons and Marseilles as the leading points.

Do not believe a word of what is said about the riot day and mob in this city. I never saw more perfect order, and it reigns under the red flag.

STRASBOURG.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The French garrison of Strasbourg has been removed to Rastadt, in Baden, as prisoners of war. The Prussians have already occupied the town. The citadel and bridge to Kehl have been restored. At 9 o'clock the Mayor and municipal authorities of Strasbourg proceeded to Mundolsheim. At half-past [illegible] the garrison laid down their arms, and at 11 o'clock the Prussians, together with the Baden troops, had occupied all the public places and buildings. The Prussian generals are to formally enter the city to-day. Three battalions have been stationed at the Place de Kleber.

[illegible], Sept. 29.—The troops of Baden, which have been besieging Strasbourg, after leaving a garrison in the city, will be sent to clear Upper Alsace of armed peasants and sharpshooters, who are perpetrating great excesses, and seriously harassing the rear of the German army.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

The following details are received of the surrender of Strasbourg. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning German General Von Werder went to Mundolsheim to await the arrival of the Mayor and Town Council of Strasbourg, the troops in the [illegible] in column. It was not till 9 o'clock that the head of the column reached Fort De [illegible] and entered the city. The railroad station and streets were filled with people looking on in silence. Many women wept bitterly, and the aspect of the whole people was sullen [illegible]. Troops began to cheer when they [illegible], but soon ceased, and marched [illegible] to the place of the cathedral, where they were halted. The first act of the General was to make a heavy requisition on the city in favor of the German troops. A detachment of artillery and infantry took possession of the citadel, and sappers were set at work at once to restore the bridge. At 12 o'clock strong detachments were sent around the city to select quarters for the troops. All the public buildings, the best private mansions, and market-places were at once occupied. Batteries of light artillery are established in the Place Kleber. At the interview between the town authorities and General Von Werder, the latter [illegible] to the authorities in German, and called them as brethren. They received his remarks coldly, answering in French, and when he asked for an explanation, one of them stated that Strasbourg had no wish to be annexed to Germany, but regarded herself as a conquered city. The General lost temper, and threatened the city with confiscation, to which one of the Counsellors replied that he presumed that was a question to be settled not by the General but by the Government of Germany and the King of Prussia.

In the afternoon, Von Werder, at the head of a [illegible], entered the city, and took up his quarters at the Hotel de Ville.

RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

TOURS, Sept. 29.—The following despatches have been received by the Ministers:

[illegible], Sept. 29.—The enemy, who yesterday [illegible] the first station on the railway [illegible] this city, appear to be retiring. It is believed news of a serious check near Paris occasioned their retreat.

[illegible], Sept. 28.—It is reported that Pithiviers has been evacuated by the Prussians, who [illegible] in the direction of [illegible].

[illegible], Sept. 28.—At Chapelle la Reine a [illegible] was captured by Francs Tireurs. [illegible] the Prussians [illegible] the place and burned some dwellings, [illegible] a contribution of 10,000 francs. The [illegible] captured a convoy of [illegible] on [illegible] Prussian neighborhood.

[illegible], Sept. 28.—Advices from Paris to the 26th [illegible]. Documents have been found in the [illegible] which are said to compromise De Mor[illegible] the Mexican affair.

The reported successes of the French on the [illegible] produced a favorable impression. [illegible] the Prussians are reported.

[illegible]

The [illegible] has the following special: "On Tuesday, the 27th, the French made another sortie [illegible]. The forces consisted of cavalry and [illegible], and were protected by the guns of the [illegible] and Dotres. The French advanced [illegible] la Quaix, where the Prussians [illegible]. Another severe conflict ensued [illegible] resulted in the defeat of the French, [illegible] carried off their wounded, dead, and [illegible] Prussian prisoners captured. A village [illegible] by shells."

[illegible], Sept. 29.—The New York Tribune's [illegible] before Metz, 27th, telegraphs: [illegible] Charles reports himself perfectly established at the chateau of Corny. [illegible] of the troops is greatly improved. [illegible] is warm and dry, and the troops [illegible] good quarters. The French have [illegible] between St. Quentin [illegible] additional entrenchments [illegible]. Besides the troops in [illegible] army is encamped in four [illegible]. There is a large encampment [illegible] St. Quentin, a second [illegible] Metz and Porte [illegible], and a third at the foot of Fort St. Julien [illegible] in the rear of the railway [illegible].

PROCLAMATION.

[illegible], Sept. 29.—[illegible] this evening from the seat of the French Government, near Tours, contain a [illegible] addressed to the people of France, [illegible] by the whole French Ministry. It [illegible] have occurred to the arms [illegible] the failure of negotiations for an [illegible] by Minister Favre to the [illegible] at the headquarters [illegible].

The Government declared that France will never yield an inch of French territory, nor a single stone of a French fortress, to Germany. France will not and will make no territorial sacrifices, and will fight against the dismemberment [illegible] peace until death, until not a man remains or a gun is left with which to uphold her traditional honour.

ARMISTICE AT MEZIERES.

MEZIERES, Sept. 29, via LONDON.—An armistice has been concluded with the Prussian forces around this town, and will probably continue until October 7. Verdun is besieged, but the Prussians have made no strong demonstrations against the place.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Another meeting of Prefects of the departments of Manche, Orne, Sarthe, Mayenne, Vendee, Maine, Loire, and of those of the old provinces of Brittany, was held yesterday, at which still further measures were taken for national defense. Organization is progressing rapidly. Companies of thirty men are being received by the government. These are permitted to choose their own officers, and will act independently of any force. If circumstances so demand, all these companies will be under one command. The departments will furnish the arms and equipments necessary for this force. Men will enlist for service during the war. Other corps are organized, including a free corps. The latter will carry the black flag. They have announced that they intend neither to ask nor give quarter.

HAVRE.

TOURS, Sept. 29.—Advices from Havre received to-day, state that merchandise remaining in the warehouses in that port is protected by the Consuls of neutral countries, who have hoisted their respective flags. A huge electric light revolves at night, lighting up the entire harbor and the batteries around it. Enormous chains protect the entrance of the harbor.

SPANISH REPUBLICANS IN PARIS.

On Monday evening, a large and enthusiastic meeting of Spanish Republicans, resident within the capital, was held. The most unbounded patriotism and sympathy was expressed for the republic and the French people, and liberal offers of money were made to the French Ministry. This was followed by the organization of a Spanish Republican corps, to number 10,000, to assist in the defence of Paris.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PRUSSIANS BLOWN UP (?).

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Exciting rumors coming from Europe have spread over this city to the effect that the mines of Mont Valerien, to the west of Paris, have been mined and blown up, annihilating one hundred thousand Prussians. The truth of these reports is not known.

ARREST OF CLUSERET.

LYONS, Sept. 29.—Gen. Cluseret, heading the Revolutionists, forced his way into the town hall to-day, and harangued the people. The National Guard immediately arrested him and his adherents without bloodshed.

CAPTURE OF CLERMONT.

Clermont has been captured. Three hundred Mobiles and citizens successfully resisted the first attack of the Prussians. After the latter had been repulsed they returned with artillery and reinforcements and captured the place.

SIEGE OF SOISSONS.

The Prussians have surrounded Soissons. Shot and shell have been exchanged since Saturday; the suburbs have been destroyed by artillery fire, and a bridge has been thrown over the Aisne at that place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The siege guns lately in position in front of Strasbourg are being hurried forward to Paris. Some of them have already arrived. The Prussian cavalry have also gone forward from Strasbourg.

The Prussian headquarters around Paris are given as follows: King William at Ferrieres; the Crown Prince at Versailles; the Crown Prince of Saxony at Grand Trembley.

Carrier pigeons are now the only messengers between Paris and Tours. The balloons offered too fair a mark to the Prussian riflemen.

The railway between Chalons and the German border has been relaid. In other directions toward Paris the work is vigorously pushed.

The Baden troops claim the credit of the capture of Strasbourg.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29.—The *Independance Belge*, referring to Bismark's anonymous contradiction of Favre's statement, says M. Favre must be met by statements which are signed, and signed by somebody more truthful than Bismark.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The *Telegraph* has a balloon special from Tours, dated Wednesday evening, representing that the Prussians are retiring toward Paris. Great confidence existed in Paris.

Some of the Paris papers accuse Favre of having acted upon a private understanding with Bismark.

[illegible], Sept. 29.—Four telegraph cables leading to Rouen and south were discovered in the river to-day by the Prussians and promptly destroyed.

PRAGUE, Sept. 29.—The Bohemian Diet met to-day and received the Imperial Rescript. The document promises that the crown will steadfastly maintain the constitution, which is the only standpoint for all parties, and urges the immediate election of Deputies to the Reichsrath.

GERMANY.

GENEVA, Sept. 29.—A despatch from Munich says that Chancellor Delbrueck has so far failed to conclude a treaty for effecting a closer union between Bavaria and North Germany. There are reports, also, from Stuttgart of very serious manifestations there against the policy of annexation.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Dr. [illegible], who has recently made a tour of inspection through Rhenish Prussia, Hanover, Baden, and Hesse, makes an earnest appeal to the charity of all Germans for the people of those countries. He says that the towns are crowded with helpless women and children, coming in to beg for bread. The fields are left untilled; the villages are swept clean, by the armies, of food. His picture of these regions of suffering Germany is scarcely better than that which is given, by others, of the vanquished districts of invaded France. The prices of all necessaries of life have gone up three fold.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Prussian Government has officially denied the presence of a national vessel in either the Black or the Red Sea, bearing the name of Hertha or Bertha.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Three opinions prevail in Germany in regard to the question of terms of peace. One party agrees with Bismark, that the war ought not to stop until Alsace and Lorraine, including the fortified city of Metz, are annexed to Germany, whence they were taken. Another party demands that Metz and Strasbourg be dismantled merely, and that France indemnify Germany for the cost of the war. The third party limits the territorial demand to Alsace, and a narrow strip of Lorraine in the east, where German is still the prevailing language. The Cologne Gazette favors the latter plan.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—A circular has just been issued by Herr Thiele, in which he denies any infractions of the international law on the part of the Prussians, as has been charged, while the French are constantly guilty.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Wurtemberg Gazette, official organ, denies that it is the intention of the government to enter the North German Confederation.

Active friendship between the Prussian and Austrian Cabinets is remarked.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A New York correspondent, writing from Hamburg, 27th, states that a reserve corps of 80,000 men passed through Frankfort, this week, to reinforce the Prussian armies in France.

A great deal of typhus fever is prevalent in German hospitals. The wounded are being removed from contagion.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The blockade of the mouth of the Elbe has been renewed by the French fleet.

The *North German Gazette* says the precipitancy of the American Government in recognizing the French Republic was doubtless due to the false information supplied by its Minister at Paris.

Despatches from Wilhelmshohe report that Napoleon rides out daily, and is received with every mark of respect by the inhabitants.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The negotiations for the entry of the South German States into the Northern Confederation have failed. Delbrueck has returned from his mission.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The correspondent of the New York *Times* at Berlin, 27th inst., telegraphs: "By next Sunday the whole corps intended to operate against Belfort and Lyons will be concentrated in Upper Alsace. Recruits for the line troops are already gathering at different rendezvous. Those for the Guards will be enrolled from the 1st to the 10th of October.

"The popular appetite for conquest is increasing, but trustworthy accounts from headquarters represent the King and Bismark both sincerely desirous for peace."

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The excitement after the first flush of victory has subsided. It would be an error to believe that the enthusiasm is of the same intensity as a fortnight ago. The wish is generally expressed, "Would that the war might end! It has lasted too long." The cause of this sentiment I do not know, and will not attempt to explain, although there is an undercurrent of sympathy with the Liberal Government of France. The imprisonment of Jacoby and other staunch Democrats and Liberals does not fail to impress the masses, and awaken apprehensions that the most triumphant result of the war would confer no commercial benefits, nor restore that liberty promised so often; and last, but not least, effect no reduction of the material burdens of the people. This bloody strife can only be the commencement of an important era in the political configuration of the country. Liberals insist on the alteration of the North German Constitution, which was framed under the pressure of the events of 1866, and conceded by the Conservatives to be hasty work to secure the fruits of victory, but it entails military burdens, indirect taxation, the stamp duty on newspapers, a limited franchise, the union of church and state, and police prosecutions. The Liberals proudly point to the constitution drafted in 1848 as the very magna charta adapted to a great and powerful free [illegible]

RUSSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Intense excitement was created in diplomatic circles here today by the reception at the Foreign Office of a note from Russia, saying that the expansion of the boundaries of Prussia compelled her to interfere in the present struggle; that Prussia had constantly and persistently violated her treaties; that to the remonstrances of the other powers she gave but [illegible]; and that now she had openly avowed her war on France to be one of conquest, for the acquisition of vast provinces, which would make her one of the dominant powers of Europe. It was the duty of the other powers to check Prussia's policy of aggrandizement, or prepare for absorption in the German Empire. Upon receipt of the note, a special meeting of the Privy Council was held, which remained in session five hours, waiting to exchange despatches with Lord Lyons, Minister at Paris. To-night it was openly stated by an attache of the Russian Legation, in the presence of the Russian Minister, that the movement on Turkey was a feint, and that 400,000 troops were now massed on the Prussian frontier. Lord [illegible], when asked to-night the effect of the Russian note, replied that it was equivalent to an official notification that Russia had declared war against Prussia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The news of the massing of an immense Russian army on the frontiers of Prussia is conveyed, this morning, by a special from a London correspondent. It is stated, in addition, that the Russian Minister at the court of Berlin has been instructed to demand of Prussia a full and categorical explanation of her policy and purposes concerning the war with France. [illegible]

A Cabinet meeting in the latter capital, which was to have been held Friday, has been called for to-day, in consequence of the urgent despatches from Lord Lyons, British Minister at Tours, who beseeches England to interfere and compel peace before all Europe is set in flames.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The military preparations of Russia are proceeding on a gigantic scale. There is great activity everywhere.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Moscow Gazette says Russia loses power because France is no longer a counterpoise to Prussia, who is now able to attack her with impunity.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The excitement about the attitude of Russia is intensified by further details of military preparations in the Baltic Provinces and on the Polish frontier, and by a report that the Hungarian Government, fearing the consequences of a Russian demonstration against Austria, insists upon the co-operation, or, at least, the absolute neutrality of Austria in the event of hostilities between Russia and Germany. At the same time the Tag Blatt and other liberal journals of Vienna denounce any attempt of the Austrian Government to draw near to Prussia. It is also stated that Russia, while she has been supposed to be threatening Turkey, has really offered to guarantee the Sublime Porte against an attempt of the Khedive to take advantage of the existing European difficulties to establish the independence of Egypt.

New troubles are excited against the government of the Prussian Prince, Charles, a Roumanian, by the [illegible] government's commissioners under the protection of Russia are also reported at Orsova on the Danube.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 29.—The morning news from Dublin, Londonderry, and other Irish cities, portends a general Fenian uprising. The police have received information of unusual activity among the Fenians in the large cities, and have made several important seizures and arrests. A large number of Irishmen have passed through this city during the last few days, and the general belief is that the Fenians intend to take advantage of the European complications.

[Special to the New York Times.]

LONDON, Sept. 29.—I have it from well-informed quarters, that the pressure brought to bear upon the English Ministry by men like Sir Henry Bulwer on the one hand, and deputations from the Radical party on the other, is producing an effect upon the government which is likely to depart from its policy of abstention from active mediation. The working classes favor a determined effort to stop the war. It is curious to see, that while the monied men of the city are against interference, all military and naval men are loud in their expressions of indignation because no effort is made by England to save France from utter ruin.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, Sept. 29.—A great fire is raging; the sugar house of Meese Brothers and several adjoining buildings have been destroyed.

ANTWERP, Sept. 29.—The crew of the new American ship, Elizabeth Hamilton, Captain White, which left this port a few days ago for New York, became mutinous; the cause has not transpired. The second officer was mortally wounded in attempting to subdue the mutiny. The vessel immediately put back, and, on arriving to-day, the ringleaders were turned over to the police.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29.—The Belgian Chambers have been prorogued.

The government, with the view of preventing the spread of the rinderpest, has forbidden fairs and cattle markets.

ITALY.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The story that the Italian Government had made advances to any power before the occupation of the Papal States is denied. It is believed that the story originated in the fact that Italy addressed a circular letter to the Italian representatives at foreign courts, setting forth the absolute necessity of her interference at Rome, to secure public order, and the independence of the Pope, not less than the rights and liberties of the Roman people, and the pacification of Italy. The object of Count San Martino's mission to Rome was to urge the Pope to recognize the good faith of Italy in this matter.

There is some discontent in Florence, owing to the disturbance created in values by the approaching withdrawal of the court and government to Rome, and some of the papers urge the municipality to suspend work upon the grand exterior boulevards.

It is understood that King Victor Emanuel will make his entry into Rome immediately after the taking of the plebiscitum, the result being regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The evangelical societies have petitioned for permission to remove at once to Rome.

ROME, Sept. 29.—Cardinal Pericoli has gone to Florence on a secret mission to King Victor Emanuel from the Pope.

POLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Advices from Warsaw confirm the belief that Poland is on the verge of rebellion. Large quantities of ammunition and war implements have been ordered from Birmingham by English speculators in the expectation of a general European war.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—Alfred J. Clark has been recognized as American Consular Agent at Remedios.

Regent Serrano has ordered the execution of the Spanish emancipation law in Cuba and Porto Rico. All the children of slave mothers, born henceforth, are free. All those born since 1868 are free upon certain conditions. All slaves over 60 years of age at this date are free, and all others as soon as they arrive at 60 years of age. All slaves belonging to the State are declared free, and all who have rendered public services during the insurrection. As soon as Cuban Deputies are admitted to the Spanish Cortes the government will present a project of law for the complete emancipation of the slaves.

Ferrer de Couto, editor of the *Cronista*, published in New York, has been arrested.

Captain General De Rodas has ordered published the law relating to the freedom of slaves.

ITALY.

[Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.]

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A special correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Florence telegraphs September 28: The Leonine City is menaced with exclusion from the plebiscite. The Pope has dismissed his Guard of Honor.

The Italian National Guard will accompany the King to Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Alderman Thomas Dakin has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

ROME, Sept. 29.—Cardinal Capazzi is appointed Secretary of State for the Pope, in place of Antonelli, resigned.

The mob yesterday plundered the printing office of the *Osservatore*. The Pope has addressed the King of Italy a protest against the outrage.

[Special Despatch to the New York World.]

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Your special at Florence telegraphs that Cardinal Pecci has been sent by the Pope to negotiate directly with the King for permission to withdraw the Pope from Rome to some point not named. There is no belief that permission will be granted.

There have been several attempts at revolutionary disturbances in Rome, but they have been promptly suppressed by the determined attitude of the Italian troops.

The Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Deaths from yellow fever, yesterday, 22.

A committee of the best citizens of Rome is co-operating with General Cadorna in maintaining order and making preparations for the *plebiscite*.

The Italian fleet is watching the coast carefully, from Tesaro to Civita Vecchia.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The New York *Tribune's* special correspondent writes from Rome, 23d: "The meeting in the Coliseum, to nominate a Junta, was crowded and discordant. Its nominees, attempting the next morning to take possession of the offices of the capital, were refused admission by the Bersaglieri, under General Cadorna's orders. The Republicans say the King betrays them, being pledged to allow the Romans to choose their own form of government. All telegrams relating to this subject are stopped at Florence.

General Cadorna's Junta is in possession of the power, but the popular committee insists on its right.

Foreigners residing in Rome have signed an address to the King expressing their congratulation for the occupation of the city, and declaring that its previous condition was intolerable, and that they themselves and their property were at the mercy of brigands and mercenaries. They welcome his strong and honest government.

Cadorna has placed troops at all the convent gates to prevent the removal of their treasures.

Several newspapers have already appeared.

A reconciliation between the Pope and King appears to be daily more probable.

The priests and monks, after ten days' concealment, have shown themselves again in public, professing to be good Italians.

ROME, Sept. 29.—The Junta has issued a manifesto, setting the details of the *plebiscite*. The vote will be by ballot, with simply "Yes" or "No" on the tickets. Rome is divided into twelve voting districts. Foreigners who are unable to vote are preparing an address.

The King requests the Pope that Italian troops be permitted to occupy the Castle of St. Angelo.

Perfect tranquility prevails.

PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A rumor having prevailed last evening that 100,000 Prussians had been blown up off Mont Valerian, I consider it might be interesting to your readers to know something more about this place, as also of the fortifications around Paris.

The city of Paris is situated in a valley, surrounded by a high range of hills, or mountains. These ranges are called by the names of the surrounding districts. Thus we have: First, Les Monts de Vincennes. Secondly, Monts de Meudon, on which is erected a strong stone fortress. Thirdly, Les Monts de St. Cloud, overlooking the whole city, and only separated from it by the Bois de Boulogne. Fourthly, Mont Valerien. Fifthly, Les Monts de St. Denis. Sixthly, Montmartre. Seventhly, Mont Rouge, which joins the Monts de Vincennes.

From these mountains the world-famed limestone, of which the houses of Paris were built, is procured. The celebrated Cathedral of Notre Dame, is built of that stone, gotten from the quarries of Mt. Valerien. A few years ago I procured a pass from the Minister of the Interior to visit the fortress, and environs of Mt. Valerien. The fortress is situated on the highest range. Its walls bristle with cannon, and are pierced on all sides with loopholes, from which the garrison can continue to discharge their guns [illegible].

This range is so steep that it is impossible for horses to climb it, and the [illegible]

[illegible] at that time there were provisions for months, and sufficient powder to supply the whole army of France. The officer who allowed us entrance invited us to descend into the vaults. Imagine an endless cave supported by hundreds of gigantic columns of dazzling white. On each side were ranged endless barrels of powder.

"If ever Paris should be besieged," said our guide, "we could harass the enemy for months. Should they attempt to scale this hill we could blow up a whole army without injury to ourselves."

This may seem impossible; but when we remember that this range of hills is excavated throughout, and only supported by columns, it is not difficult to see that a sufficient shock could be given to shake for miles this awful pile, and bury thousands of men before their [illegible].

The Prussian army is at Versailles, the beautiful palace and park of Louis XIV. This is immediately behind St. Cloud, and the army, to completely surround Paris, must pass under the ranges of Meudon, Mont Valerien, Montmartre, and Mont Rouge. Montmartre is even a larger range than Mont Valerien, and many will remember the fears that were entertained of this vast quarry falling in, a few years ago. To enter Paris, the Prussians must cross these ranges, and only a few weeks ago we were told that the engineers were filling these places up with explosives.

I have heard it said that the Prussians will enter Paris within two weeks. Let them first get clear of these vast ramparts that surround it, and they will be confronted by the Seine; let them cross the river, and the fortifications confront them; let them scale those walls, and the wide, straight streets, boulevards, and faubourgs face them; let them enter these, and the quarries of Montmartre and Mt. Valerien are not more dangerous than the vast endless sewers and the catacombs which can be blown up from under them; let these fail, and remember that every house built of solid limestone offers a shelter to the besieged, while cannon, placed from one end of a faubourg to another, can clear an enemy or a mob, as quick as the cannon balls can fly.

Napoleon said that Paris is France, but the Prussians will find that Paris is not France, that the finest men have yet to come from the departments of the Pyrenees, Gascogne, Normandy, and Brittany. To me the condition of France may look deplorable, but the land of Conde, Turenne, Bayard, and Napoleon will never surrender so long as there is a Frenchman alive.

It may have been the will of Providence that France should suffer; should even be humbled; but Frenchmen are not the men to give way even in the last extremities.

The new Republic of France is hardly born, but Frenchmen, freed from bondage, will fly to the frontier, and on the lips of all will be the words, "*Aux armes, citoyens, formez vos bataillons*," and Prussia will find that she has, at last, met with a foe that is not to be humbled by the loss of a few outnumbered battles. Yours, very obediently,

WILLIAM CORKRAN,
Ex-attache of the Imperial Library of France.
CHICAGO, Sept. 29.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Another bull movement in gold is organizing. The pool of the week before last was premature, and failed. The bulls believe they have sound reasons now to go ahead. They base the movement on the probability of prolonged hostilities in Europe, with wide and increasing complications. Germany will soon need money, and to force her bonds upon the market will put a heavy tax on United States and other foreign securities, which will result in their being sent back by the millions, and in gold being returned for them. As complications increase, there will be a large hoarding of gold throughout Europe, which will absorb large amounts. The foreign importations into this country are excessive, and, at the low prices at which products are going forward, the balance of trade will be against us, which must be made good with gold. The supply of gold now on the market is very small and in few hands, while the demand for duties will be augmented by the new tariff going into partial effect on the 1st of October. For these reasons, a smart bulge in gold is anticipated next month. Gold opened to-day at 113¾, declined to 113⅛, and afterward rallied to 114⅛, at which price the market closed. The decline was influenced by the weakness of foreign exchange, which in turn was affected by the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount to 2½ per cent. The increasing scarcity of cash gold, however, sustained the market, and the loss of the morning was speedily recovered. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-32, 3-64, 5-64, and 1-64 of one per cent to flat. At 3 o'clock p. m., the carrying rate was as high as 3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

declined in the morning under a heavy pressure of sales, but improved after the treasury purchase. The Secretary took $2,000,000 in bonds instead of the $1,000,000 advertised for.

MONEY.

The money market continued to work easily, with five per cent as the ruling rate on all loans. Time loans for sixty days were negotiated at 7 per cent. Prime commercial paper passed at 7 to 8½ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was weak and declined; the leading prime banking drawing firm has reduced its asking rate for sixty-day sterling bills to 109¼, with sales firm; second hands at 109, and good bankers at 108¾. Sight prime bankers 109⅞ to 110.

STOCKS.

Stocks were dull but steady. The most active movements were in Rock Island, Reading, Panama, and Western Union. Northwestern common continues in good borrowing demand, for delivery on speculative sales, and borrowers have paid for its use 1-16th of 1 per cent until Saturday.

THE FARRAGUT FUNERAL.

To-morrow being a public holiday, in consequence of the Farragut obsequies, the Gold and Stock Boards voted to adjourn over until Saturday. The latter, however, made the proviso that if the weather should be so inclement that the ceremonies were postponed, the regular calls and business would be transacted as usual. The Sub-Treasury will be opened for the receipt of the bonds purchased to-day by the government, but will be closed for all other business. The banks will, of course, keep open, as the day is not a legal holiday.

DRY GOODS

were only moderately active to-day, but prices were unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.

In the breadstuffs market the common and medium grades of State and Western flours were a shade firmer. Good supers and full lines of shipping extras were comparatively scarce, and there was some buying for arrival at $5.25 delivered. The freight engagements of wheat were about double the receipts. The market was irregular, but moderately active. New spring was scarce and wanted, at 1c advance. Winter wheats were dull and lower.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE FARRAGUT OBSEQUIES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—To-morrow will be almost a holiday in business circles, owing to the general disposition to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of Admiral Farragut. The institutions of the city will be closed, with one exception—the Produce Exchange. The managers of this institution announce that the doors will be open, but that no business be transacted. The by-laws require the building to be open every business day of the year, and a small minority has power to demand the enforcement of this rule. To-morrow is not a legal holiday, and the minority at the exchange has demanded that the building be kept open.

THE SUSPENDED BROOKLYN BANK.

The Brooklyn Water Commissioners have begun suits against the Directors and Receiver of the lately suspended Central Bank for the recovery of their deposits, over $20,000. The complainants allege deception and fraud by the bank officers in publishing sworn statements in April and October which are known to be false.

SUIT DISMISSED.

Judge Daley to-day dismissed suit of the African Union Church against its Trustees which charged them with an attempt to change the doctrine of the church.

SENTENCES.

Judge Bedford's sentences to the State Prison for the past month amount to 800 years.

ILLNESS OF MAYNE REID.

Captain Mayne Reid, the well-known author, is reported in Bellevue Hospital in such a condition of health that he cannot recover.

THE DEMOCRAT ON ITS LAST LEGS.

The *Democrat* newspaper is said to be in such a desperate financial strait as to make its early suspension probable.

PLEADS GUILTY.

William Hathaway, a man who stands indicted for twenty-five forgeries in Middlesex County, N. J., has retracted his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The amount obtained by the forgeries was $11,000.

HARBOR COLLISION.

The steamer Dacia, from Genoa, coming up the bay this afternoon, collided with the yacht Recreation, sinking her immediately. The crew were saved.

THE WEST.

Hostile Indians on the Upper Missouri—The Recent Disturbances at Provo, Utah.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 29.—Three hundred soldiers passed through here, to-day, from the East, for the Pacific coast.

Sixteen soldiers have arrived from Helena, Montana, by Mackinaw boats. They report the Indians along the river as hostile, and that they had to fight their way at nearly every bend.

An investigation is being held at Camp Douglas, Utah, in regard to the reported outrages by soldiers at Provo, Utah. Another story is told of the cause of the trouble, which is, that some of the soldiers were improperly treated by the Mormons, and that the soldiers retaliated by mashing windows, etc.

Shooting Affray Among Soldiers—Cattle Shipments.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Sept. 29.—Last evening, at a house of prostitution in this city, John Aiken shot and killed a soldier of Company H, Ninth Infantry, and wounded W. Morgan, a member of the same Company. Aiken was arrested.

Twenty-seven cars of cattle left here yesterday for Chicago.

Indian summer has commenced. The weather is delightful.

WISCONSIN.

Railroad Disaster—Two Persons Injured.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 29.—A passenger stopping here reports that yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the two rear coaches of the St. Paul passenger train, bound east, when between Ossian and Castalia, about thirty-five miles west of McGregor, were thrown from the track and overturned into a cut. One gentleman had his collar-bone broken, and a lady had her face bruised and left cheek-bone badly injured. The accident was caused by a defective tie, allowing the rails to spread.

Everything is very quiet at the capital, many of our citizens having gone to the State Fair at Milwaukee.

A Shameless Undertaking.

KENOSHA, Wis., Sept. 29.—The undertaker's store of Lathrop & Stanton, in this place, was broken into last night. A number of shrouds, coffin furniture, etc., valued at about $200, were stolen. The thieves are supposed to have gone to Chicago.

French Sanitary Fair at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—A very large procession of French, Irish and Swiss societies paraded the streets to-night with torchlights, music and banners, after which they attended the fair at Philharmonic Hall, for the benefit of the French sanitary fund. The hall was very tastefully decorated, the ladies [illegible]

FAIRS.

Fourth Day of the Illinois State Fair.

Great Rush of Visitors—Premiums Awarded.

Report on the Illinois Industrial University.

The Wisconsin State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 29.—The weather prospects were dubious this morning. Portentous clouds and a heavy fog darkened the early prospect, but before 10 o'clock the sun struggled forth, and so admirably located are the fair grounds that, before the meridian had been reached, the passengers were able to traverse the grounds without much inconvenience. With the brightening aspect came from 20,000 or 30,000 visitors, and at noontime each avenue and hall were thronged and blocked by sight-seers. Mammoth trains reached the city from every direction, and judging from the immense concourse present, in spite of the threatening weather, it may be fairly inferred that, had yesterday's rain held off, Decatur would to-day have witnessed the largest concourse of people ever seen in one place in Illinois. Nor is the fair to be wondered at, for never, at any State Fair, was more to be seen of interest and excellence than is now being exhibited at Decatur. The officers are cheerful with delight at the success attained, and the pleasure that is evident among the spectators.

Seldom has a more brilliant scene been presented than has been witnessed this afternoon by the 10,000 or 15,000 people who crowded around the grand stand and formed a circle or amphitheatre around the ring in which the horses and cattle were being exhibited for the premiums. Amidst such remarkable excellence it was no discredit to receive the red ribbon. Finer animals in every point worthy of development have never before been led into the prize arena of Illinois. Difficult indeed was the task of the judges, and no one envied them their necessity of discriminating.

Amid the immense concourse were many distinguished citizens prominent in every department of our country's progress. Jno. M. Douglas, President, and Marvin Hughitt, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, dispensed hospitalities in two of their elegant cars, the General Superintendent's car and a palace sleeping car, which were switched off near the fair grounds. Colonel Horace Capron, Judge Davis, of the Superior Court, General Lippincott, State Auditor, George W. Gage, of Chicago, and other eminent persons lent the countenance of their presence to the industrial gathering.

Already Illinois has attained world-wide fame for her corn and staple products. An inspection of the samples of this year's crop now exhibited assures us that this year's results will greatly enhance her fame. Winter wheat is especially fine, while the corn is positively immense. The State crop is said to exceed any raised within the past ten years. The department at Washington had forwarded several bags of wheat, rye, oats, and barley, imported from France. Beside one of these bags of Tousewell wheat is one of the same grain grown in Illinois from seed imported last year, and the comparison is very perceptible in favor of the wheat raised in this State, thus indicating its adaptability to our soil.

Butter, cheese, and other farm products indicated progress and improvement.

In the Mechanical Hall, the pianos, organs, and sewing machines made the finest show, and the woollen products made the most interesting show.

The Kankakee Woollen Mills particularly excelled in their display of beautiful woollen goods and jeans, blankets and yarns. The colors are truly beautiful, and are all fast, while the goods [illegible]

[illegible]

Yesterday the annual meeting of the Illinois Wool Growers' Association was held [illegible]

[illegible]

The committee, in obedience to the wish of the Bloomington Convention, visited Champaign [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] strictly to discover new knowledge than to teach that which is already known.

On motion of S. J. Davis, of Stephenson, it was

Resolved, That, without [illegible]

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee of five [illegible]

The Chair appointed the following committee: Lewis Ellsworth, DuPage County; E. Daggy, Douglas County; Elihu Bryant, Bureau County, and S. J. Davis, Stephenson County.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again at the call of the special committee.

The attendance was small at the meeting this evening to discuss the subject of experimental agriculture. Colonel Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, spoke substantially as follows: "Wheat-growing as a specialty should cease in all the central parts of the State. Cattle, sheep, swine, horses, and cows, should be the leading stocks. We must stop forwarding heavy agricultural products to the seaboard, especially wheat, to be shipped to Europe. A dollar's worth of cereals cost for transportation ten times that of the same value in animal products. In stock growing and stock feeding, we must resort to soiling and stall feeding in order to use up all the waste of the farm. We want more mutton, and this, with the value of the wool, will give value to this department of stock husbandry. The man who will introduce a new industry is a benefactor, and who utilizes our waste products will be duly appreciated. Of these we have a large number now running to waste. Europe supplies her tables with sugar from the beet, and it is possible that we do the same thing to some extent in the more Northern States. Parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin appear to be well adapted to this product. Steam culture is assumed in Europe, and [illegible] steam engines for plowing are now in use, two on cotton and three on sugar plantations. These are meeting with great success, and we will soon see the number increased. He thinks the seed distribution has added largely to the worth of the United States."

Professor Miles, of Michigan, also addressed the meeting.

This evening the weather is very unpromising. A heavy shower fell at twilight, and the indications are that more rain is coming.

The Wisconsin State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—The third day of the fair has distanced all others in the interest manifested, and the crowds of people in attendance. The weather continues all that could be asked. The race track was a little too hard; a sprinkling of rain would have improved it.

The first race on the programme was a pony race—one mile dash. The entries were:

General Grant, by J. C. Owen.
A sorrel mare, by E. B. Greenleaf.
A gelding by E. D. Rood.

General Grant, won, Greenleaf being second. Time, 2:41½.

Next came the ladies' equestrian exercise. The entries were Miss Emma Dupuy, of East Troy; Miss Elizabeth Penney, of Durham Hill; Miss [illegible], and Miss Emma Ramsey, of Pleasant Prairie. The riding was nothing remarkable. Miss Penney, unfortunately, had a poor horse; otherwise, she might have made a better appearance. The first premium was awarded to Miss Dupuy, and the second to Miss Ramsey.

At 12 o'clock, Hon. Horatio Seymour appeared upon the ground, and selected a farm wagon for his rostrum. The dairy seemed to be his favorite theme, and he spoke of the immense fortunes amassed in the East by cheese making, cheese always finding a market abroad. Many of the farmers of Wisconsin were the most unhappy people in the world. In the spring, they were anxiously looking at the clouds, and speculating on the weather. During harvest, they were in a queer way, to know whether they had better sell or hold till spring. If they varied their crops more, and paid attention to the dairy business, much of this gloomy feeling would pass off. The speaker's remarks were very sensible, and the farmers duly appreciated every word he uttered. After the close, a general rush was made to the lunch room, where the inner man was duly replenished.

At 2 p. m. the racing was continued. The first was a one mile dash for trotting stallions. The entries were:

Sylvania Swigert, by J. A. Downing.
Kimble Jackson, by H. Richards.
North Hawk, by W. S. Wells.

Kimble Jackson came in first, and North Hawk second, while Swigert was distanced. Time, 2:47¾.

The second race was for mares—a mile dash. The entries were:

Little Maria, by Hawley Colo.

[illegible]

This closed the races for the day.

[illegible]

To-morrow is the last day of the fair. [illegible]

The Industrial Exposition at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—[illegible] trains, to-day, brought many persons from the interior to attend the Industrial Exposition. [illegible]

Colorado Territorial Fair.

DENVER, Sept. 29.—The Territorial fair is progressing finely with a large attendance. [illegible]

In agricultural productions the fair is attractive, but not equal to other years in the size of vegetables.

NEW ENGLAND.

The Ship Containing the Remains of Admiral Farragut Wrecked off Nantucket.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The United States war steamer Guerriere, from Portsmouth for New York, with the remains of the late Admiral Farragut, went ashore on Great Point, Nantucket, this afternoon, and assistance was sent to the frigate from Boston. The remains of the late Admiral were landed at Hyannis, and will be forwarded to New York to-night by boat, from Fall River.

Case of Wilson, the Hartford Murderer.

HARTFORD, Ct., Sept. 29.—James Wilson, the murderer of Warden Willard, of the State Prison, pleaded not guilty, in the Superior Court, yesterday. He said he desired to conduct his own defence, but Judge Minor assigned A. P. Hyde and D. S. Calhoun as his counsel. Wilson's trial takes place next Wednesday.

Woman Suffrage Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The Woman Suffrage Convention adopted a resolution not to support any candidate for office unpledged to the cause, and to call a convention for the nomination of a State ticket in case the Republican and Democratic Conventions refuse to endorse Woman suffrage. A resolution nominating Wendell Phillips for Governor was objected to, and withdrawn.

At the evening session a resolution nominating Phillips was rejected; two to one.

Adjourned.

The Remains of Admiral Farragut at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 29.—The remains of Admiral Farragut arrived [illegible]

MISSISSIPPI.

Barbarity—A State Legislator Murdered.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 29.—The remains of [illegible]

A Murder Confessed.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 29.—Andrew Thompson, the murderer of Mr. Haggerty and his three children, [illegible]

Yellow Fever at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 29.—[illegible]

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
47 CLARK-ST.
BANKERS.
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
[illegible]

VINEGAR.
PRUSSING'S CIDER VINEGAR.
[illegible]

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
BABCOCK
Fire Extinguisher
TAKES
FIRST PREMIUM
AT THE
ILLINOIS,
MICHIGAN & MINNESOTA
State Fairs.
Send for Book Just Published,
"ITS RECORD."
F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y,
128 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

REMOVAL.
Simpson,
Norwell & Co.
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR
New Store,
79 & 81 STATE-ST.,
Between Randolph & Washington-sts.

MILLINERY.
MILLINERY.
Grand Millinery Opening.
THE MISSES BUCHANAN would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they will be prepared to exhibit on
WEDNESDAY, October 5th,
AT THEIR PARLORS,
567 WABASH-AV.,
Their Superior Stock of Fall and Winter Goods in the LATEST PARIS AND NEW YORK STYLES.

GLASS SHADES.
Glass Shades,
Wax Flower Materials,
FINEST ENGLISH COLORS.
WEST & CO.,
140 Lake-st., Chicago.
Send for new Wholesale List.

EMBALMING.
EMBALMING.
Birds, Animals, and Reptiles Preserved for cabinet purposes, without removing the flesh; also, Human Bodies perfectly Embalmed with the Electro Dynamic Solidifying Compound, and guaranteed to retain their life-like form and expression for any length of time. Call and see specimens. State, county, and individual rights for sale.
W. F. SHERWOOD,
Office 14 Major Block.

NEW BOOKS.
MONEY FOR THE MILLION;
OR,
The Mystery of Money Getting.
BEING
A Fortune for Him who wants one, and a Feasible Remedy for Pauperism and Crime.
[illegible]
BROWN & CO.,
Drawer [illegible], Chicago.

S. M. CO.'S PREPARATIONS.
SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO.
Sanford's Excelsior Writing Fluid, for RECORDS, Manuscripts, and Legal Papers. Sanford's Combined Writing and Copying Fluid—BEST used. Sanford's Heavy Copying Fluid, for two or three copies.
SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO.
Sanford's MUCILAGE is made of pure gum. CARMINE INK is brilliant.

GENERAL NOTICES.
The Ben Franklin Lightning Rod Company,
No. 140 LASALLE-ST.,
have the exclusive right to use Continuous Copper [illegible]. No joints; no insulation. The best and only scientific lightning conductor known. We challenge its equal. Send for pamphlet.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that a certain note given to John McCormick by W. C. Ferman is null and void, and all parties are warned against buying it. Dated September 21, 1870.
W. C. FERMAN.
CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1870.

OLD DEBTS DISCHARGED.
By a recent amendment to the Bankrupt Act, debtors can now be discharged from all debts contracted prior to January 1, 1869, without condition as to what percentage their assets pay. Petitions attended to by
CAROL GAYTES,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
Room 15, Merchants' Ins. Building, 30 LaSalle-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Office Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company,
NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1870.
A dividend of four per cent, free of United States tax, has been declared, payable on the 17th day of October next, to stockholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the Transfer Books. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th day of October, and opened on the 2d day of November next.
The capital stock of the company has been increased [illegible], in conformity with the proceedings of the stockholders, at their meeting in June, 1870, and the same is offered to stockholders in the proportion of one additional share to each [illegible] shares held by them on the closing of the Transfer Books; said stock to be subscribed and paid for on or before the 1st day of November next, at which date, negotiable scrip will be issued entitling the holder to convert the same into shares of stock on and after the 1st of December next, when presented in sums of $100, or any multiple of the same.
Stockholders, not having complied with the above requirements by the 1st day of November next, will be considered as having waived their right to subscribe, and the stock will be otherwise disposed of.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

WOOD'S PORTABLE GAS LIGHT.
Wood's Portable Gas-Light.
J. D. DECREET & CO.
55 Madison-st., Corner State,
Will Furnish Gas Machines for Lighting any Building, and Guarantee Satisfaction.
Particular Attention Given to Lighting Suburban Residences.
These machines are perfectly simple, safe, and reliable, and will furnish light much cheaper than any other known process.
We have one in practical operation at our office.
The machine can be connected with the gas pipes of any building.

BAKING POWDER.
ORIENT BAKING POWDER.
Never failing to make sweet, delicious and nutritious BREAD, BISCUITS, &c.

EDUCATIONAL.
DEARBORN SEMINARY.
It is proposed, in a few days, to form a class in general literature, composed of graduates and others not connected with the school, to be conducted by Miss C. [illegible]. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the Seminary.

MASONIC NOTICES.
Attention, Sir Knights.
Special Conclave of ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, U. D. K. T., this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the order K. T. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.
ORIENTAL LODGE NO. 33, A. F. and A. M. Special Communication this Friday, evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the M. M. Degree. Visitors cordially invited to attend.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.
A Special Convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on M. E. Degree.
By order of the H. P.
JOHN WHITLEY, Sec'y.

FIRM CHANGES.
DISSOLUTION.
The firm of N. Bloche Bros. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Anton Bloche is authorized to receive all dues and pay all debts.
N. BLOCHE.
ANTON BLOCHE.

Chicago Business Directory.
Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.
Cut this List out as a Reference when visiting the city. The Houses are strictly FIRST-CLASS.

Advertising Agents.
COOK, COBURN & CO., receive advertisements for all newspapers in the U. S. Office, 87 Dearborn-st.
HUDSON, KENEY & GAY contract for advertising in all newspaper publications. Office, 122 Dearborn-st.
STEELE & HITCHCOCK, 18 Arcade-court. (Clark-st.) Receive advertisements for all papers in the U. S.
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers.
FURST & BRADLEY, 56 to 72 North Jefferson-st.
Agricultural Warehouse.
H. A. TILTON & CO., 140 Lake-st.
Apothecaries and Chemists.
BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake and 123 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 23 Clark & 139 State, cor. Madison.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 142 and 144 Clark-st.
Attorneys and Counsellors.
I. G. BRAINARD, Room 21, Reynolds Block.
Awnings, Tents, &c.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 207 So. Water-st.
Belting Manufacturers.
W. H. WHITMARSH, 182 Lake-st. (up stairs).
MUNSON & CO., 35 South Canal-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
GALLOCK & WHEELER, 147 Lake-st.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
GOLDMAN BROS., 41 Lake-st.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 60 and 62 Wabash-av.
KIRTLAND, ORDWAY & CO., 48 and 50 Wabash-av.
LYMAN, PAGE & CO., 64 Wabash-av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale and Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., 84 Lake-st.
Booksellers, Stationers, and News-Dealers.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 121 and 123 State-st.
Blank Books, Steam Printing and Stationery.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 118 and 120 Lake-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, Manufacturer, 107 Lake-st.
FOSTER & FOSTER, 33 Clark-st.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 51 Clark-st.
Book Binders' Stock, &c.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 118 and 120 Lake-st.
Boys' Clothing.
JOHN H. DICKSON, Agt. 5 to 13 Madison-st.
Brushes.
JOHN AMES & CO., 26 State-st.
Carriages.
BRADLEY & SMITH, 390 State-st.
THOMAS H. BROWN, 41 Adams-st.
COAN & TEN BROEKE M'f'g Co., 67 and 69 Adams-st.
HENRY WILLETS, corner State and Twelfth-sts.
Chromos, Engravings, and Frames.
MARTIN O'BRIEN, 51 State-st.
SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 207 and 209 S. Clinton-st.
Clocks, &c.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 144 Lake-st.
Clothing, &c.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 34 and 36 Randolph-st.
CHARLES E. GODFREY & CO., 30 and 32 Dearborn-st.
H. H. HUSTED, 139 and 141 Randolph-st.
Crockery and Glassware (Wholesale).
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 6 Randolph-st.
Crockery, Glass, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).
IRA P. BOWEN & CO., 102 Wabash-av.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 43 and 45 Lake-st.
EATON & BROWN, 71 Randolph-st.
A. PICK & CO., 70 Lake-st.
Crockery, Stoneware, etc. (Wholesale).
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 21 and 23 River-st.
Coach and Saddlery Hardware.
HAYDEN & KAY, 45 and 47 Lake-st.
Coal, Hard and Soft.
B. HOMBROOK, 104 LaSalle-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 1 and 3 Randolph-st.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 22, 24 and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 32 Lake-st.
ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI, 122 Lake-st., cor. Wells-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake-st.
Druggists' Glassware, &c. (Wholesale).
T. N. HOLDEN, 20 South Water-st.
Dry Goods (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 118 and 120 State-st.
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., 72 and 74 Wabash-av.
Dry Goods (Wholesale and Retail).
J. B. SHAY, 112, 114 and 116 Lake-st.
Fancy Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. A. KEITH & CO., 72 and 73 Wabash-av.
Farm Tools.
ATWATER & BARSTOW, 178 Randolph-st.
Farm and Freight Wagons.
BISHOP & PRINDLE, 12, 14 and 16 South Jefferson-st.
File Manufacturers.
CHICAGO FILE WORKS, 103 South Water-st.
Fire Extinguishers.
THE BABCOCK, 128 Washington-st.
Gun Powder.
HAZARD POWDER CO., 9 State-st.
Furniture.
J. BEIKERSDORF, 273 Lake-st.
H. S. CARTER & CO., 136 & 138 Lake-st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 113 and 115 State-st.
H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 187 and 189 Randolph-st.
WM. W. STRONG, 208 Randolph-st.
Groceries, Wines, &c.
JAMES R. HODGES, 41 State-st.
Glass Shades and Wax Materials.
WEST & CO., 140 Lake-st.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
EATON & ABBEY, 151 Lake-st.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 121 Lake-st.
JAMES H. FOSTER & CO., 132 Lake-st.
Hosiery, Notions, &c. (Wholesale).
IRVINE & CO., 19 Lake-st.
SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO., 50 and 52 Wabash-av.
Hardware, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 179 and 181 Randolph-st.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 74 Lake-st.
MARKEY, ALLING & CO., 61 Lake-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 88 State-st.
Hardwood Lumber.
HENRY H. HOLDEN, Market-st., corner Jackson.
Hats, Caps, Furs, and Millinery.
KEITH BROTHERS, 27 and 29 Wabash-av.
Hats, Caps, &c. (Retail).
BASSETT & HAMMOND, 124 Lake-st.
Hot Air Furnaces.
M. W. LESTER & SON, 15, 17 and 19 North State-st.
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 198 Lake-st.
House Furnishing Goods.
J. C. CONSTANT & CO., 133 and 135 State-st.
Horse Nails Manufactory.
N. W. HORSE NAIL CO., 93 West Van Buren-st.
Iron and Heavy Hardware (Wholesale).
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 80 and 82 Michigan-av.
KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., 16 and 18 Wells-st.
Laces, Embroideries, &c.
B. LONGHEIM, 23 State-st.
TH. & G. MENDELSON, 103 State-st.
Leather, Findings, &c.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 60 Lake-st.
Loan and Real Estate Agents.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.
D. G. HAMILTON & CO., 126 South Clark-st.
HITT, HARDIN & HITT, 22 Tribune Building.
CHARLES E. HOLMES, 144 Washington-st.
HUBBARD & JACKSON, 131 Dearborn-st.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.
WM. D. KERFOOT, 69 Washington-st.
SAMPSON & DREW, 3 Metropolitan Block.
SNYDER & LEE, 4 Metropolitan Block.
Life Insurance.
CHARTER OAK, 1 Tribune Building.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 134 Washington-st.
MUTUAL LIFE, N. Y., 87 Clark-st.
Looking Glasses, Frames, Etc.
H. A. FOSTER, 63 Adams-st.
W. T. NOBLE & CO., 135 State-st.
Machinery, &c.
J. A. FAY & CO., 122 Lake-st.
Marble and Granite Works.
JACOB L. SCHUREMAN, corner Clark and Adams.
Mantels (Slate and Marble).
KNAPP, VOWELL & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.
Map Publishers.
RUFUS BLANCHARD, 146 Lake-st.
GEO. F. CRAM & CO., 146 Lake-st.
Organs and Melodeons.
W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 93 Washington-st.
Oils, Paints, Colors, &c.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 51 South Water-st.
LEWIS, HAM & CO., 14 and 16 Madison-st.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 12 and 14 Dearborn-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., 30 Michigan-av.
Oil Cups.
HOYT'S PATENT LUBRICATORS, 192 Lake-st.
Paper Boxes.
D. F. BARRETT & CO., 148 Lake-st.
RITCHIE & DUCK, 90 Michigan-av.
HENRY SCHULTZ, 37 State-st.
Paper Manufacturers.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 122 South Water-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 94 Washington-st.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 118 and 120 Lake-st.
LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO., 15 and 17 Market-st.
Pianos, Music, &c.
J. BAUER & CO., 69 Washington-st.
LYON & HEALY, 150 South Clark-st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 87 Dearborn-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.
Picture Frames and Mouldings.
SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 207 and 209 S. Clinton-st.
Real Estate Agents.
D. COLE & SON, 202 West Madison-st.
J. H. REES & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.
Registers and Ventilators.
BANGS BROTHERS, 138 State-st.
Safes, Locks, &c.
S. H. HARRIS, Manufacturer, 48 South Canal-st.
PRATT & COVERT, 41 Washington-st.
TERWILLIGER & CO., 84 Washington-st.
J. H. TERWILLIGER, 96 Washington-st.
Salt, Cement, and Stucco.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 22 S. Water-st.
Scale Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SCALE CO., 24 and 26 West Washington-st.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 127 & 129 State-st.
FORSYTH SCALE WORKS, 170 Lake-st.
School and Office Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 111 State-st.
HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 106 Madison-st.
Sewing Machines.
ÆTNA, 140 State-st.
ELLIPTIC, 121 Wabash-av.
GROVER & BAKER, 104 Washington-st.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 111 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 134 Lake-st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 133 Lake-st.
Show Cases (New Styles).
D. BARCLAY, manufacturer, 147 State-st.
Soapstone Stoves, &c.
ILLINOIS SOAPSTONE STOVE CO., 23 Monroe-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BANGS BROTHERS, 138 State-st.
BARLOW & WELLS, 128 Lake-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., 61 State-st.
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 198 Lake-st.
Steam Engines, &c.
AMES' ENGINES, 73 South Canal-st.
BRANDY'S ENGINES, 28 South Canal-st.
N. W. MFG. CO., 18 North Jefferson-st.
RICHARDS' ENGINES, 47 to 55 South Jefferson-st.
Stoves, Hardware, Etc.
M. H. MORRIS, 223 Lake-st.
Teas (Wholesale).
C. SHERWOOD & CO., 31 Washington-st.
Twines, Cordage, &c.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 & 207 South Water-st.
Vinegar Works.
U. G. E. PRUSSING, 339 and 341 State-st.
Watch Materials (Wholesale).
KEARNEY & SWARTCHILD, 115 Lake-st., upstairs.
Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale).
COGSWELL & CO., 161 Lake-st.
F. P. NORRIS & CO., 128 Lake-st.
STARK & ALLEN, 130 Lake-st.
Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 Lake-st.
W. M. & J. E. MATO, 135 State-st.
A. H. MILLER, cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.
S. J. MORSE, 73 Lake-st.
NATIONAL (ELGIN) WATCH CO., 159 & 161 Lake-st.
BOWEN & M'ILVAIN, 189 Lake-st.
[illegible]
Wines, Liquors, &c. (Wholesale).
[illegible]

STOVES AND FURNACES.
GOLDEN EAGLE
FURNACE.
Indirect Draft,
Tubular Dome,
Slow Combustion.
The ONLY Furnace with cast-iron Fire Pot and BRICK GAS-BURNER.
25 PER CENT IN FUEL SAVED.
POWERFUL AND DURABLE.
MANUFACTURED BY
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO.,
198 LAKE-ST.

"THE AMERICAN"
Base Burner,
Continues to be the Leading
SELF-FEEDING
HEATING STOVE,
And gives universal satisfaction.
FOR SALE AT RETAIL BY
S. B. HAGGARD, 30 West Lake-st.
WM. SCHUCH, 466 South Canal-st.
F. A. OSWALD, 13 Milwaukee-av.
BADER & TYLER, House Furnishing Emporium, 89 West Lake-st.
M. H. MORRIS, 223 Lake-st.
M. PAULSEN, 178 North Clark-st.
BOAL, ANDREWS & COOK,
98 & 100 Michigan-av.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE WEST.

WALKER
Double-Oven Range.
A Quick Baker. Sure in Operation. Call and Examine.
MANUFACTURED BY
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO.,
198 LAKE-ST.

PEERLESS
Base-Burner,
With Reversible Flue and extra large Radiating Surface, making it very economical.
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO.,
198 LAKE-ST.

RICHMOND PRINTS.
THE
RICHMOND MAN'F'G CO.,
Now offer to package buyers only, new dark
STRIPES and FIGURES,
PINKS,
and "QUAKERS," in the
RICHMOND PRINTS,
Of elegant design and execution, at
188 CHURCH-ST.,
NEW YORK.
RETAILERS and CONSUMERS wishing first-class Goods, should ask for
"RICHMOND PRINTS."

COMPTROLLER'S SALE.
SALE OF RAILROADS.
In pursuance of the authority conferred upon us by the act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved July 5, 1870, entitled "An Act authorizing the sale and transfer of the interest of the State in delinquent Railroad Companies, we will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1870, at the Capitol, in the city of Nashville, the interest of the State of Tennessee in the entire Road, Stock, Right of Way, Grading, Bridges, Masonry, Iron Rails, Spikes, Chairs, and the whole superstructure and equipments, and all of the property owned by each of the delinquent Railroad Companies, for the amounts due by said Companies respectively, on account of Bonds loaned them by the State of Tennessee, or otherwise, namely:
Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad;
Southern, or Southwestern Railroad;
Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad;
Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad;
Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad;
McMinnville and Manchester Railroad;
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad;
Rogersville and Jeffersonville Railroad;
Winchester and Alabama Railroad;
Knoxville and Charleston Railroad;
Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad;
East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad;
Mineral Home Railroad.
And for the bid, we will receive in payment and satisfaction, any of the lawfully issued Bonds of the State of Tennessee, with accrued interest.
For further particulars, address the Comptroller of the Treasury at Nashville, Tenn.
D. W. C. SENTER, Governor.
T. H. BUTLER, Secretary of State.
ED. R. PENNEBAKER, Comptroller.
ROBT. J. McKINNEY,
FRANCIS B. FOGG,
ARCHIBALD WRIGHT,
Commissioners for the State.

PICTURES.
REMOVAL.
Sale of Engravings, Chromos, &c.
JENKINSON & KEITH beg to announce, in consequence of removal to their spacious new premises, 182 State-st., they have determined to clear out by Auction (or private sale) a large collection of Fine Chromos and Engravings, suitably framed. On view at 128 South Clark-st., Friday morning. Sale on Friday and Saturday evenings, at [illegible] past 7. Call and see them.

WANTED.
Business Man Wanted,
With a Capital of $6,500,
To fill a permanent position as Bookkeeper and general Clerk in a thoroughly established and profitable manufacturing business. The company are now largely increasing their manufactory. The vacancy is caused by sickness. First-class references given and required. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, with real name, MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, Tribune office.

Partner Wanted,
Either active or special, with a capital of $30,000 to $50,000, to take the interest of a retiring partner in an old and well-established Jobbing House. Sales and profits large. AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED. Best of references given. Address X X X, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.
MONEY TO LOAN
For building purposes on lots at
RIVERSIDE.
Apply to the
RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT CO.
73 Clark-st.

WANTED—$5,000 to $20,000.
Any one having this amount of cash will hear of a first-rate investment in an established legitimate business, now in successful operation in this city, in which the money invested can be doubled every year, by addressing STOCK, Tribune office.

$85,000 TO LOAN
On good inside property, in sums to suit, and very low commissions. Money is in hand to close at once.
ALDERSON & SINCLAIR, 118 Dearborn-st.

$12,000 TO LOAN
IN SUMS OF $2,000 AND UPWARDS, ON CHICAGO PROPERTY.
ENOS AYRES, No. 7, 90 Clark-st.

TO LOAN,
$1,000 and $2,000 on Real Estate in Chicago, Hyde Park, or Evanston. WILLIAM F. KIMBALL, Room 3, Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN,
In Sums to Suit, on REAL ESTATE Security.
MORITZ LOEB, 127½ Madison-st., Room 3.

HOTELS.
CITY HOTEL,
Corner Lake and State-sts.
FARE REDUCED TO
$2.00 PER DAY.
MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL,
Cor. Michigan-av. and Congress-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
J. P. PIERSON & CO.
A. P. PIERSON. J. R. SHEPARD.

FOR SALE.
FRUIT.
Michigan Canned Peaches, Green Corn, and Tomatoes, [illegible], at lowest market rates. J. C. MURPHY, Sole Agent, [illegible] Wabash-av.

BUTTER.
[illegible]
Attention, Contractors, Builders, and others.
[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.
DR. J. E. WALKER,
OCULIST AND AURIST.
Office, [illegible] Building, Chicago.

ROOFING.
Barrett's
ROOFING
Only Manufacturers in the Northwest
Barrett's Felt & Composition
ROOFING MATERIAL.
ALSO, DEALERS IN
Paving Cement & Coal Tar,
Sheathing Felt,
Roofing Felt,
Roofing Pitch,
Coal Tar, Roofing Tins,
Carpet Felt, Rosin.
We call the attention of the public to the [illegible]
BARRETT & ARNOLD,
Office, 124 LaSalle-st.,
CHICAGO.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
Hurlbut & Edsall,
(Successors to J. H. REED & Co.)
32 LAKE STREET, Chicago,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
Pure Drugs,
STANDARD CHEMICALS,
Fancy Goods, Pure Dye Stuffs,
Window Glass, Glassware,
Soda Ash, Caustic Soda,
Japonica, Paints, Oils, &c.
OLDEST DRUG HOUSE IN THE WEST.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
DEAL ONLY IN THE BEST OF GOODS.
Special attention given to
Manufacturers' Supplies.
We are Agents for
Morse's Soda Fountains.
Pure Drugs! Low Prices! Quick Sales!
[illegible]

FANCY GOODS.
FROM
FRANCE & GERMANY.
We have imported at low freights, previous to the present interruption, our Fall Stock, which will enable us to offer to the trade a large and varied assortment of
PARIS, GERMAN,
AND
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
Comprising the Latest Novelties of the season, suited to the wants of Stationers, Druggists, Jewelers, and First-Class Notion and Fancy Goods Houses, at prices that will more than favorably compare with any house in this line.
HENRY LEVY & BRO.,
49 Maiden Lane, New York.

GLASSWARE.
NOTICE TO THE TRADE.
WE HAVE APPOINTED
Messrs. Rockwood & Blocki,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
122 Lake and 20 Wells-st., Chicago,
The GENERAL NORTHWESTERN AGENTS for the sale of the CELEBRATED
BEAVER FALLS GLASS CO.'S
GREEN AND BLACK GLASSWARE.
They are authorized to sell at PITTSBURGH prices, and will be supplied in quantities to fill all orders.
Please call and see samples of our DRUGGISTS' WARE, BITTER BOTTLES, DEMIJOHNS, [illegible], ALE, and SODA BOTTLES. [illegible] private brand. W. F. MODES, [illegible]
J. R. EAKINS, Business Manager.

SOAPSTONE GOODS.
SOAPSTONE GOODS.
Soapstone Stoves and [illegible]
For Hard and Soft Coal or Wood [illegible]
Soapstone Washtubs and [illegible]
Griddles, Foot Stoves, &c.
MANUFACTURED BY
ILLINOIS SOAPSTONE STOVE CO.,
23 MONROE-ST.
[illegible]

FREE TRADE DOCUMENTS.
REVENUE REFORM! REVENUE REFORM!
TO VOTERS
AND TAX-PAYERS.
[illegible]
MAHLON SANDS, [illegible]

MEDICAL.
A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
[illegible]

SOOTHING SYRUP.
LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY.
[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.
CUNARD LINE.
[illegible]
QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW.
[illegible]

INMAN LINE
MAIL STEAMERS.
[illegible]

The Tribune.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

[illegible] JOHN A. LOGAN.
[illegible] ERASTUS N. BATES.
[illegible] Public Instruction, NEWTON [illegible]
[illegible] EDWARD [illegible] and GASPAR BUTZ.

[illegible] ENTERS THE ARENA.

[illegible]

PROPOSED EXTRAVAGANCE.

We print a communication from a tax-payer, in which he calls attention to the proposition now before the Common Council, to spend $25,000 to build a new police station in the immediate neighborhood of the present Armory building. The plan is to take part of the present reservoir lot, the property of the city, and erect a police station house thereon, at a cost of $25,000. The lot proposed to be taken is worth $1,500 per front foot, which, for the sixty feet, makes a total value of $90,000. It can be now leased at that rate for a long term of years, subject to revaluation every five years. To build the police station on such a lot, is to sink $115,000, without sufficient cause or decent pretext. The present Armory building cost $25,000, and the lot is worth as much more. The present building has been so long used for that purpose that it is worth little for any other use. It is capacious, central, and is established as the police headquarters of the city. It is proposed, as if for no other purpose than to squander $25,000, and to destroy a lot worth $90,000 now, and which, in five years, will be worth at least $120,000, to build a new station house, two blocks only removed from the present one. The only apology offered for this reckless waste of money is that the Armory is subjected to "bad smells;" that, at times, the atmosphere is exceedingly unpleasant for prisoners and officers. In support of this theory, there have been several reports from Police Captains, Sergeants and others, and, finally, a "grand jury" reported the Armory building as a nuisance. These things, however, do not change the facts. The grand jury report deceived no person. It was made to order. It was got up to aid this scheme of plunder through the Common Council. That the members of the grand jury knew that such was the object of their report is not, perhaps, true, but that that organization was used, unconsciously on their part, to bolster up one of the most unblushing schemes of extravagance is unquestionably true. The fact is, the Armory building is on one side of Adams street, and the gas works on the other. When the wind is due north, it carries the odor of the gas through the open windows and doors of the Armory building, just as it does into all other buildings situated in the line of the wind. When the wind is from the west or south, or from any point other than due north, the Armory is as inodorous from external causes as any building in Chicago. Any person can satisfy himself of this fact by a visit to the Armory. If there be any defect in the sewerage, that is a result of a local cause, and can be as easily remedied in that case as in any other.

Last summer the Common Council was unable to resist the lobby, which demanded this wasteful extravagance, and, consequently, the $25,000 was appropriated out of money to be collected from taxes hereafter to be levied. The ordinance levying taxes for the coming year is soon to be acted upon. In the meantime, a committee of the Council has reported in favor of imposing the tax to build this station house, and the Council will have to vote directly to levy a tax for that purpose. If the tax were merely $25,000, the city would escape comparatively easy. But the levy of the tax destroys the value of a lot now worth $90,000, and from which the city can draw a rent of $5,400 a year for five years, and thereafter $7,200 annually. Would the Common Council have the impudence to levy a tax of $90,000 to purchase a site and $25,000 to build a station house along side of a station house worth, with the lot it occupies, $100,000? And yet that is substantially what is proposed. Because this lot is the property of the city, it does not the less represent its cash value. It is the same as so much money in the treasury, and the city can draw a large annual rental from it. Can the Common Council resist an application to spend the public money, or waste the public property? Is there courage enough in the board to reject a bill with money in it? The public, however, will scrutinize the vote on this tax, and at the polls in November will remember the men who are guilty of the confiscation.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The recent illness of Chief Justice Chase was, it seems, greatly exaggerated in the publications made at the time; but the deep interest exhibited by the people of the country shows how strongly he had of late years impressed himself upon the popular heart. Years ago, Mr. Chase was elected to the Senate, and served his term with ability, and with great dignity. He was almost isolated in that body. Neither the Whig nor Democratic parties acknowledged him, and both disclaimed him. His time had not come. The great need for him had not arisen; and he retired from the Senate. Subsequently, when the great rebellion took place, and the country stood sorely in want of statesmen equal to the emergency, Mr. Lincoln, as if guided by Providence, called Mr. Chase to the post of Secretary of the Treasury. How well, how wisely and ably he conducted the national finances are matters of history. The office of Chief Justice became vacant at that time, and Mr. Chase was appointed, and in this case, also, it seemed that the country was watched over by an Allwise Power, and that this man had been raised up to fill these important trusts at a moment when just such a man was needed. His career as Chief Justice has been one full of incident and full of responsibility. The war which had been fought upon the field has been virtually fought over again in the courts, and to the wisdom, the prudence, the calm, clear judicial discernment of the Chief Justice, the country is deeply indebted for being carried safely through complications and embarrassments designed to be fatal. He has borne the cause of the Union through all its difficulties, and has established judicially, and to the general acceptance of the nation, the great fundamental principles fought for during the war, and which are to be henceforth the guides and landmarks of national union and national integrity.

The Senator who passed six years unnoticed and unrecognized, is now regarded as the great preserver of the Union. His wisdom in the Cabinet, has been duplicated in his office as Chief Justice. It is not strange, therefore, that any danger that such a man should be lost to the country, should enlist universal interest, now that the intelligence that he has recovered his health, gives new encouragement to those who feel that to him we are largely indebted for the safe deliverance from the perils that surrounded the Union, and which threatened the stability of a constitutional government.

The Boston *Advertiser* is very much distressed about the future of the Western States, should the policy be adopted of reforming the tariff so as to raise revenue for the government instead of bounties to privileged classes. It says:

> "If the policy here foreshadowed were to prevail,—or if it were understood that there were a reasonable chance that public opinion would be beguiled into its support,—there would not be [illegible] factory established west of the Alleghanies; the rich mines extending from the thirty-sixth to the forty-eighth parallel would be closed, and the rivers with power enough to supply a population of 100,000,000, would again flow unused to the lakes and the sea."

The *Advertiser* need borrow no trouble on account of "the Western mines." New mines were opened when the tariff was merely nominal, and they continue to be opened just as fast as the demand for their products requires.

It will be remembered that there was a great effort in Congress to make copper mining flourishing, by excluding foreign copper, of which none was imported. The increase in the price of copper lasted about three months, and then the price fell lower than it had been before. People found out how to dispense with copper altogether, and the result was, that a majority of the Lake Superior mines closed up,—as a direct consequence of an attempt to increase the price by statute. Having now more copper than we have any use for, we have begun exporting it on free-trade principles, and it is possible that those interested in copper mining may, in time, unite in the demand for a reduction on foreign goods. [illegible] the present high imposts operate as a duty on exports of American copper. [illegible] off the tax on imports will be an increase of the exchangeable value of the copper.

The West has its unlimited amount of coal and lead, and intends to produce [illegible]

[illegible] high tariff as measures of "protection," and has more faith in enterprise. Distance from Eastern and European competition, [illegible] in all the "[illegible]" [illegible] derived. Four thousand miles of transportation afford a pretty safe protection against foreign [illegible]. With the ore, the coal, and the bread and meat of the laborer all at hand, they can successfully defy any competition from Europe or from the eastern slope of the Alleghanies. To do this, however, they must be relieved of taxation. The miner must be released from the taxes which consume his wages. His tools must be freed of tax. He must be able to buy his shoes, and his clothing, and that of his family, his furniture, his bedding, his cotton and woollen goods free of the 40 to 80 per cent tax he now pays on them. He must have all he earns, subject to no other tax save what he pays to the government. When he is thus relieved, surrounded with food in abundance, he will enjoy a prosperity hitherto unknown to his class, and which is utterly impossible under a tax which confiscates his wages to "protect" and enrich others.

A high tariff throws back water on the wheel and impedes its motion.

Our Western manufacturers suffer by the high cost of living of the operatives who are excessively taxed by the present tariff, and, therefore, have to tax back on their employers, who are also taxed on their machinery, raw materials, and on all the articles that enter into their business. Give them all the appurtenances of their business, and all their raw material free of tax, and the streams of the West will be utilized, and manufactures will flourish here at the centre of the empire, as they have never flourished before, and as they can never do when dependent upon bounties purchased from Congress.

> The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* charges that $25,000 has been sent into that strong protective tariff Congressional District by the New York Free Trade League as a corruption fund, with which to defeat General Negley, the regular Republican nominee for Congress, and elect a free trader in his place.—[illegible]

This is the old, old story. More than forty years ago, Whig politicians and newspapers were in the habit of "charging" that the "Locofoco" leaders sent British gold into Whig strongholds to carry them for "free trade" candidates for Congress. At every recurring election until the Whig party gave up the ghost, this ancient fable was trotted out and made to do duty in behalf of "protection"—so-called. The knowing Whigs were well aware that it was a venerable lie; the Whig masses suspected its untruth, but the local politicians had an idea that the cry of "British gold" would make votes; they thought a majority of many thousands. The leading interest of Pittsburgh is iron, and any policy that tends to keep it dear and to compel the American people to pay double price for iron in all its forms, will command the endorsement of that city. If there is any doubt of the election of General Negley, the cause of it must be personal unpopularity, and not his high tariff record.

The New York Free Trade League never spent $25,000 all told, since its organization, and the little it has spent has been devoted to the circulation of documents advocating revenue duties and opposing prohibition; but where it has expended one dollar for that purpose, the prohibitionists have spent fifty.

Some ignorant Democrats might, perhaps, be imposed upon, and induced to vote the Whig ticket. But it is extremely doubtful if this pious fraud ever gained a vote for those who "charged" it. The "Locofocos" denounced it as false, and their roughs and shoulder-hitters were in the habit of knocking down those at the hustings or polls, who asserted it.

What kind of readers must the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* have that it attempts to foist on them so ridiculous a statement? Of all places in North America, Pittsburgh is the last to which the New York Free Trade League would send money to buy votes. The district is solidly wedded to the "protection" idea, and always has been so.

The idea we meant to convey yesterday, in respect to the character and description of men to be sent to the next Legislature, is simply this, that they must be equal, in ability and integrity, to the Cook County delegation in the Constitutional Convention. There are plenty of just as good men to be had for the asking. Not one of that delegation sought the office, but the people sought them. Let the people look around now and select twenty-two candidates for Representatives and three for Senators, equal in every respect to the selections they made last fall for the convention, and then the interests of this great county and State, will be properly cared for. The next Legislature may be the most important one that will meet in Illinois for twenty years to come, and this county cannot *afford* to be represented by second-class men. The coming Legislature will, in effect, be a second convention. The first one framed organic laws, the second one will be charged with the duty of putting those laws into effect. We have now what is universally conceded to be the best constitution of any State in the Union. Let us have laws made that will carry out its provisions in good faith. To do this we must elect sincere friends of the new constitution, who will honestly and zealously strive to enact such laws as will give the people the benefits which they expected to enjoy when they ratified it by 100,000 majority.

The *Evening Post*, discussing who ought and who ought not to be sent to the Legislature, says:

> "Let the exhibition of an overwhelming desire on the part of any man to get to the Legislature, be taken as the sure indication of his fitness to stay at home; and if he be a member of the Common Council, or the Cook County Board of Supervisors, spot him anyhow!"

This is entirely too sweeping. There are several persons now members of both boards who are good citizens, and able, upright men, and who are not professional office-seekers nor plunderers of the public. The great misfortune is, that men of that class are not more numerous in the Council and among the Supervisors. Each man's fitness must be determined upon his own merits and his own record, and if there be members of the Supervisors and of the Council who are candidates, and whose fitness and integrity are conceded, they are entitled to the credit of being faithful among the faithless. Several such can be named who would make excellent members of the Legislature.

A correspondent, signing herself "A Reader and a Widow," requests us to state what amount of personal property is exempt from State, county, or city taxation, and whether a cooking stove and utensils, bed and bedding, chairs, and table are taxable. We know of no law which exempts these or any other personal property from city or other general taxation. The real and personal property of charitable, religious and scientific bodies is exempt by law, but not the property of any individuals, whether rich or poor.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The State Convention of County Superintendents of Schools meets at Rock Island, October 11.

WISCONSIN.

We learn from the Stevens Point *Post* that, on the 16th and 17th instants, Messrs. Bradford, Wallace, and Frost, of the town of Eau Plaine, succeeded in killing five bears, the smallest weighing [illegible] and the largest [illegible] pounds. The aggregate weight of the five, dressed, was [illegible] pounds. Bears are reported numerous in the woods.

—The Janesville *Gazette* states that the baby show in connection with the Southern Wisconsin Fair was a great success. There were twenty-eight competitors for the prizes, which were awarded as follows: Mrs. H. A. [illegible], Janesville, first premium—silver tea set, valued at $[illegible]; Mrs. Burr Sprague, Brodhead, second premium—six-bottle silver castor, valued at $[illegible]; Mrs. H. C. [illegible], Beloit, third premium—silver knife, fork, spoon, and cup.

—The Chippewa Valley [illegible] has a gentleman who had just come from some considerable distance up the Chippewa River, states that all the logs which had been previously banked, had, by the recent high water, been carried over the banks and so far on to the bottoms as to render it next to impossible to get them back into the river. If this is so it will prove a serious loss to mill-owners on the Chippewa River.

INDIANA.

Terre Haute is boasting of the longevity of its inhabitants, having [illegible] over seventy years of age. One is set down at [illegible], and another at [illegible] years.

—The Roberts Park Sunday-school, of Indianapolis, secured a contribution of twenty dollars [illegible] the scholars, and used it in purchasing life membership in the Parent Missionary Society of the M. E. Church for King William and Count Bismarck.

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

COOK COUNTY APPORTIONMENT.

[illegible]

By Sec. 6 it is made the duty of the next General Assembly to apportion the State for Senators into 51 districts, according to population as nearly as may be practicable, equality of population being the governing idea.

By Section 7 it is also made the duty of the first Legislature under the new constitution to apportion the State, for 10 years, for members of the House, the apportionment to be based on population as ascertained by the United States census of 1870, the 153d part of the total population to constitute a ratio, and to every ratio a member must be assigned, and also to certain fractions thereof. Representation by population is the fundamental principle that underlies the whole scheme of apportionment. This, too, is the republican principle of government. Another idea runs through the system of apportionment laid down in Sections 7 and 8, and that is to treat each county in the State as a single district, and not to divide counties when it can be helped, or to consolidate them. Hence any county having over three-fifths of a ratio is conceded a seat in the House. And only the very smallest counties are attached to other counties. Again, only counties having over 200,000 are to be divided into separate districts, and the provision makes this division wholly optional with the legislature. The language is "may be divided into districts." The legislature is not bound or obligated to divide such a county, but may continue it as a single district, the same as La Salle, Sangamon or other large county of the State. A mere permission or option is given to do it, but not a mandate.

In the next place this division can not be made before 1871, that is, until a legislature is *first elected* to act on the option. Thirdly, No power is given to the Legislature to deprive such county of any part of its rightful representation. It may vary the number of districts, by making them contain three or four or five ratios of population. For example, if Cook County is entitled by population to twenty-two members, as claimed, the Legislature has the privilege given it of dividing the county into six districts, of three members each, and one of four members, or any other division whereby the *aggregate* membership will equal that to which the county is entitled by population. While the Legislature is permitted to carve the county into districts, varying from three to five members each, it has no power or right to reduce the aggregate and equitable representation. It cannot do it as to any county. Population must govern representation. For so many people there must be a member. The whole system is bottomed on that granite foundation. Three-fifths of a ratio gives every district its first member, and for every full ratio in addition there must be another member accorded. If this principle of representation is sacrificed or disregarded, then Sections 7 and 8 fall to the ground as null and void. But before the Legislature can act it must itself be chosen. How? Turn to the schedule and see Sections 13 and 14 for the answer. It is there provided that for the purpose of starting the machinery, the Governor and Secretary shall also take the federal census as their guide, and proceed to figure out an apportionment on the same rules and principles as are laid down in Sections 6, 7, and 8 for the government of the Legislature.

The principle is, that each county or district shall have a representation equal to its proportional population. In applying this principle certain rules are laid down, because exact equality of representation is impossible; but the rules were intended to reduce this inequality as much as possible.

The first rule is, that a *ratio* shall consist of the 153d part of the population of the whole State. The second is that three-fifths of that ratio shall entitle a county or district to its first member, so as to let in as many small counties as possible to separate representation. The third rule is that counties not having three-fifths of a ratio shall be attached to the next smallest adjoining county. Fourth. Every full ratio a county or district may have over three-fifths shall entitle it to a member. There is no limit to this rule, except in the 200,000 option clause; but, as before said, if the Legislature elects to divide such county in 1871, it must provide *enough districts* to *take in all* the representation that justly and constitutionally belongs to that county. It has no power to reduce the just representation which is the gist of the whole matter.

But the convention chose not to give the Governor or Secretary the power to divide Cook County; but provided that the three existing districts shall stand at this provisional election. But it gave no intimation that the central idea or principle of equal representation may be violated. To restrict Cook County to fifteen members clearly violates that principle. It actually disfranchises 120,000 of the people of that county, leaving them, during the highly important first session under the new constitution, utterly without representation in the House of Representatives. Seven entire ratios of population are cut off. To assume or suppose that the convention intended to perpetrate this act of injustice is impossible. You can search the debates in vain to find a word uttered that gives color to such a purpose.

In regard to all the other counties and districts of the State, I am not aware of any [illegible]

[illegible]

General Hardie, after communicating his labors here, will repair to Chicago, and complete his examination and report.

Probably no officer better qualified to perform the duties of his mission could have been selected than General Hardie. He will give satisfaction, we are confident, no less to the people of Montana than to the government, in these matters, so much discussed and so long delayed in their settlement. As a man of administrative ability, General Hardie, as an officer of the General Staff during the late war, and coworker of the great War Secretary Stanton, demonstrated that he has few equals and no superiors in the country. It is, therefore, a matter of common congratulation that this is the officer appointed to the special mission we have already named.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Bombardment of Strasbourg—Five Hundred Cannon Against Her—Heart-Rending Scenes in the Town—Whole History of the Siege—Graphic Account by an Eye-Witness.

Before Strasbourg (Sept 7,) Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF STRASBOURG, "THE BEAUTIFUL,"

is one of the saddest incidents of the war. Day after day the German papers have been filled with almost heart-rending accounts of the miseries and sufferings of that once prosperous city, condemned to endure the very worst privations war can bring, on account either of the reckless sense of military honor entertained by the French commandant of the city, or by the conduct of the German besiegers. Germany herself has always had a dormant sympathy for Strasbourg; its Cathedral, the grand work of Meister Erwin of Steinbach, is considered by most Germans as belonging to the Fatherland, and it cannot be denied that, great as is the desire in every part of the country to see Alsace and its capital cleared of French soldiers, there has been and is a positively expressed regret that this city should now be destroyed. A few days ago the news came to us that "the Cathedral is burning;" and all Germans felt sad at the news. Accounts of the burning of various parts of the city have appeared daily for the last week or two, and of the deaths of some hundreds of Strasbourg citizens; the misery and fear of the people, both from the shells of the enemy and the rioting of their own mob, called to mind the siege of Magdeburg by the troops of Tilly, more than any other event that has ever happened in Germany, though by this it should not be inferred that we compare the modern German troops to those of the Middle Ages. Strasbourg has now become a place of pilgrimage for sight-seers; and during the past weeks thousands of persons have come hither from Baden, Wurtemberg, and the North, to see the spectacle. A burning city is not an every-day occurrence. Day after day, too, the storming by the Germans has been expected, though, as I write, all is "quiet upon the Rhine."

THE JOURNEY TO STRASBOURG.

I started for Strasbourg early last week, and though the journey is usually made in eight or nine hours, the transportation of troops delayed our arrival in Appenweier, where the road branches to Kehl and Strasbourg, till late in the evening. Travelling, indeed, did not otherwise remind one much of war times; the dark, high hills of Schwarzwald loomed up peacefully to our left, while the broad, fruitful valley of the Rhine extended to the right as far as we could see. At Rastatt only a solitary sentinel was to be seen, though on the broad plain before it the immense number of earthworks showed what tremendous preparations had been made for the foe, whose attack, it will be remembered, was first expected upon this lovely valley and magnificent battle-ground. Nothing can exceed the thankfulness of the Badensers that they are relieved from the threatened invasion; and during the six days succeeding the battles of Weissenburg, Worth, and Saarbrucken they emptied cellar and kitchen in order to bring the passing troops refreshment, and cheer them to the fight. Rastatt was one of the very first provinces to be filled with troops from Frankfort and the nearer cities. At Appenweier orders had been given that no persons should be forwarded further than the little village of Legelshurst, as the next station of Kork was entirely filled by the military. Arriving there, about a dozen peasant ladder-wagons were in readiness to proceed with visitors to Auenheim, whence the best view of Strasbourg is obtained. Though late, all the villagers were astir to look at the unusual loads. The journey occupied about two hours, across a well cultivated country.

A FEARFUL SCENE.

Soon after leaving the village street of Legelshurst the first glimpse of the tower of the Minster is seen in the day; though at night at the present time, the whole sky above the city is illuminated by fires raging in one quarter of the city. It was a fearful sight, [illegible]

[illegible] the two embankments of Schiltigheim and to Contades, and a small island. The citadel, built by Vauban in 1682-1684, is separated by an esplanade from the city, and contains material for a number of bridges, and immense reserves of arms, artillery, etc. It is pentagonal in shape, provided with five bastions and five half-lunettes. The fortress has barracks for 10,000 men and 1,300 horses. As far as we can gather there are now in the city 4,000 National Guards, 3,000 Garde Mobile, 2,000 artillery, 1,500 men from the Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third and Seventy-fourth regiments, 30 Turcos, 50 Zouaves, 30 Spahis, and a great number of mules and Arab horses. The walls have about 400 cannon.

WHAT LED TO THE BOMBARDMENT.

After MacMahon's army, which was at first in Strasbourg, had been defeated in the two battles of Weissenburg and Worth, the commandant of the city was requested by Lieutenant General Von Werder to capitulate. This was the 8th day of August, and two days after the last named battle, when MacMahon's corps was put to indiscriminate rout. The reports of these defeats were imparted to the commandant, Ulrich, an old officer, and who has the reputation of being one of the bravest men in the French army; but he refused to give in so easily, and said he would not so long as he had a soldier to defend the city. In this he was doubtless influenced from Paris, which continued to inspire his course up to a very recent date, assuring him that aid would soon arrive. Von Werder then informed Ulrich that in case of further refusal to capitulate the city would be at once bombarded.

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION COMMENCED.

The Germans then waited no longer, but commenced active operations. On the two days, the 15th and 16th, the German advance took possession of the villages of Schiltigheim and Koenigshofen, both on the Alsace side of the river. In order to draw away the attention of the French, on the 15th some grenades were thrown into the city, doing some damage, setting fire to houses. The flames, however, were soon subdued. This was the commencement of the German action. Commandant Ulrich then sent word that he felt himself induced, in order to take revenge for this bombardment of the city, which had not been communicated to the citizens, to direct his guns upon the little village of Kehl, the German terminus of the railroad crossing the Rhine at this point, over the now celebrated Kehl bridge to Strasbourg, and containing about two thousand inhabitants; the houses, with the exception of the station, being small peasants' cottages. The Germans had one battery at a very short distance to the left of the village; otherwise the latter was totally unfortified.

UNCIVILIZED WARFARE.

The subsequent conduct of the French is much censured by the Germans. In the little church were a number of wounded; from the roof the flag of the sanitary corps was floating. On this building the first shots of the French guns were directed, and in a short time the church was set on fire, though soon extinguished. The hotel to the railway was considerably damaged at the same time. Firemen attempted to extinguish the latter, but no sooner were they assembled than the French sent them apart by means of a well-directed fire. All the inhabitants of the village fled, leaving their houses and property just as they stood. A number of houses were damaged by exploding shells, some totally destroyed, especially the railroad depot and customs office.

A PROTEST.

General Von Werder then sent a note to Commandant Ulrich to the following effect:

"Your guns, against the law of nations, have been directed upon the unfortified and open town of Kehl, without previous intimation. Such a method of making war, unheard among civilized nations, must induce me to make you personally answerable for the consequences of this act. Apart from that, I have caused the damage done to be assessed, and seek compensation for it by means of contributions levied in Alsace. I take this opportunity to request that the military hospital, lying northward of the citadel, be removed, since it lies in our line of fire, and is not sufficiently [illegible]. If the same be erected in the neighborhood of the civil hospital, and designated with large flags, I hope to spare it from damage.

VON WERDER,
Commanding General of the Besieging Corps.
MUNDOLSHEIM, Aug. 18, 1870."

THE WORK BEGAN IN EARNEST.

The damage was, in fact, assessed, and a report sent in to the Baden Government. Ulrich was at the same time informed of the defeats of Metz of the 14th, 16th, and 18th of August, and the uselessness of resistance pointed out. The Germans had, up to this date, not been making preparations for a lengthy or, indeed, serious siege, since large forces were at their command, and as any army of defense opposed them of but ten thousand men, and these, mostly Garde Mobile, and could not hope of success. The beleaguering had by no means been complete, and immense quantities of provisions and inhabitants of the surrounding villages had entered the city. It has been estimated that a few days before the 13th twenty thousand of these people had fled for protection to the city, and there was then not much less than 100,000 souls. A vast number of these were women and children, and some hundreds of disreputable characters are supposed to have entered the city at the same time. These latter, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COW ORDINANCE.

[illegible] how can I help that when the flies are at them enough to make them crazy.

But "Public" is one of those great men who are always talking about the future. As if the future was more important to us than the present. But Mr Powel is no such man notwithstanding all you said about him. Your Public can't buy him over. And I would like to know why they should pass an ordinance to take my living away and leave me without any support. Who wants parks and trees and sewers and such things. The Rich folks—Who wants good fresh cows milk cheap too—the poor folks. No Mr Editor Mr Powel isn't one of those men who will sacrifice the poor man's living to the public good and he will defend us against all the park and tree men in creation. All we ask is to pasture our cows and if any body wants to grow trees let him protect them by watching them as I do my cows. I will risk the cows and let him risk the trees. And if they undertake to drive us off they will find that I ride a good horse and carry a good revolver and though I am a peaceable man and law abiding citizen We know how to protect our rights.

Yrs for A Livered Cow Boy.

REAL ESTATE.

KANSAS FARMS.

Neosho Valley Lands.

1,300,000 Acres of the Richest Farm Lands in the World.

Situated on either side of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. For sale at from $2 to $8 per acre, in ten annual payments. For full particulars address [illegible] MOORE, [illegible] Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WARNER'S MEDICINES.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

[illegible] One Dollar. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics [illegible] One Dollar.

COUGH NO MORE.

Warner's Cough Balsam is healing, softening and expectorating. [illegible] Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption [illegible] If you cough [illegible] you will cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, Warner's [illegible] Vinum, or Wine of Life [illegible] Price $1, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

WARNER'S EMMENAGOGUE [illegible]

RAIL TRANSPORTATION.

Convention of the General Railroad Ticket Agents.

Speech of W. M. Neilson on the Australian Trade.

The Imports and Exports of that Country Annually, $375,000,000.

The General Ticket and Freight Agents' Convention met at 9 a. m. yesterday in the Ladies' [illegible] of the Tremont House.

Mr. A. A. Barnes, of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, occupied the chair and called the meeting to order.

Mr. Samuel Powell, of the C., B. & Q. Road, was Secretary.

THE OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE.

The Chair stated that the first business in order was, the report of the Board of Directors of the "Official Railway Guide." He called upon Mr. H. W. Gwinner to read the report.

The report was for the past six months, and contained the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors, and also a detailed financial statement, which showed that the company was financially sound and prosperous, and that their publication was meeting with the success and patronage that was expected. [illegible]

Mr. Carpenter moved that the report be adopted and referred to appropriate committees.

The motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed the following committees:

[illegible]

The regular business of the convention was taken up.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. A. V. H. Carpenter, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported the following names of delegates entitled to seats in the convention:

[illegible]

[illegible]

HEATING APPARATUS.

[illegible]

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Convention of the General Railroad Ticket Agents.

Speech of W. M. Neilson on the Australian Trade.

The Imports and Exports of that Country Annually, $375,000,000.

[illegible]

HEATING APPARATUS.

Opening of Bids for Furnaces for Primary School Buildings.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Motions Disposed of in the Supreme Court.

A Y. M. C. A. Case—Transactions in the Police Courts.

Supreme Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Criminal Court.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

THE RESERVOIR LOT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

TAXPAYER.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CONVENTION.

[illegible]

AN IRREPRESSIBLE WILD-CAT.

A Would-be Murderer on a Rampage—He Assaults a Man and Points a Loaded Revolver at a Woman.

[illegible]

THE WAR NEWS.

How the Rumored Franco-Russian Coalition was Received—The Prussian Sympathizers Still Right Side Up.

[illegible]

THE LATE FORGERY CASE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

ALF. L. POUNSTONE.

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 29.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

KANSAS FARMS.

Neosho Valley Lands.

1,300,000 Acres of the Richest Farm Lands in the World.

[illegible]

WARNER'S MEDICINES.

WARNER'S

PILE REMEDY.

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA.

[illegible]

COUGH NO MORE.

[illegible]

WINE OF LIFE.

[illegible]

EMMENAGOGUE.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

Dr. James,

[illegible]

Dr Townsend,

[illegible]

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

[illegible]

Doctor Olin,

[illegible]

For Non-Retention or Incontinence

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions,

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Take no More Unpleasant and Unsafe Remedies

[illegible]

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

[illegible]

The Glory of Man is Strength

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

SCALES

[illegible]

[illegible]

Installation Service.

The installation services of the Rev. Albert E. [illegible], recently called to the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church of this city, will take place this evening at half-past 7 o'clock. The Rev. D. C. [illegible], Moderator of the Presbytery, will preside; Rev. Dr. [illegible] will preach the sermon; Rev. Mr. [illegible] will give the charge to the pastor; and the Rev. Dr. [illegible] the charge to the people. The occasion will doubtless be of great interest. All the sisterhood of churches will rejoice with the Third Church in the prospect of a pastor who promises to be of great value to them, and to the cause of the Master throughout the city.

Yesterday's Fires.

The alarm from Box No. [illegible], at half-past [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by fire in the two-story frame building, No. [illegible] South Clark street. [illegible] No damage was done, as only a bundle of shavings which were set on fire by some unknown person, were burned.

[illegible]

Fatal Accident.

A lad named William Chappell, aged 14 years, while endeavoring to climb on a lumber wagon on North Water street, yesterday afternoon, slipped and fell beneath the wheels which passed over his chest and killed him. [illegible] Deputy Coroner Spears held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury, who exonerated the driver of the wagon from all blame.

Garroted and Robbed.

George Brown, who arrived in this city on yesterday from New York, was attacked by three men near the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets, at half-past 12 o'clock this morning, and robbed of a gold watch and chain. [illegible] Brown is stopping at a boarding house on Jefferson street. Policeman [illegible] saw the work done when some distance off, but before he could reach the spot the thieves had made their escape.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for Sept. 29, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, No. 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. [illegible]

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Yesterday afternoon, Joseph Schaefer, aged about 18 years, who was employed in the book bindery of J. W. Middleton, No. 196 Lake street, fell from the third floor to the area in the rear of the building. He was taken up in an insensible condition, and died while being removed to his father's home, on Blue Island avenue, near Twelfth street.

—James Powers, of California, presented two strangers with [illegible] yesterday. He met them on an incoming train on the Rock Island Railroad, and will wait some time before he can get cash for the check which they gave him to cement their friendship.

—A team of horses attached to a light wagon ran away on North avenue, yesterday afternoon. The occupants were John Little and his nephew. Soon after the animals started, Little threw the boy out "for safety," and he sustained a broken shoulder. A short distance further on Little was thrown out, and dislocated his left arm. They were taken to their residence, No. [illegible] Sedgwick street, and attended by a physician.

[illegible]

CITY POLITICS.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

[illegible]

CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

VIRGINIA.

[illegible]

The Late [illegible]

[illegible] Upon the breaking out of the war he promptly volunteered as a soldier in the [illegible] Illinois Cavalry, and was appointed to the position of Adjutant of the regiment [illegible]

The removal from life of one so promising and so loved, in the prime of his years, his usefulness and his hopes, is peculiarly afflictive, not only to the loving, loved, and kindred circle that suffers the widest breach by this sad dispensation, but will be felt also with deep sorrow by the companions of his professional career, who were the constant witnesses of his virtues, as also by that larger circle of friends and acquaintances who will ever bear united and unhesitating testimony to the purity of his life and the worth of his character.

Mr. Knox was widely known in this city and in Northern Illinois. He had inherited much of the ability and noble qualities of his father, and his friends anticipated for him a high rank in the future.

The remains will be brought to Rock Island for interment, at which place the funeral will take place, on Saturday, the 1st of October.

Notice.

On account of the inclemency of the weather the opening of A. G. Downs & Co., Nos. 139 and 141 State street, of their Fall and Winter Suits will be continued during the week.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GERMAN STEAMERS DODGING FRENCH WAR VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Notwithstanding a French sloop-of-war has been lying off Fortress Monroe since Monday, it was determined by the manager of the Baltimore and Bremen line to despatch the steamship Berlin yesterday. The ship was, however, delayed in receiving her cargo, and did not start. All who had engaged passage were ordered to be on board to-day, and it is the belief that an attempt will be made to run down the bay so as to pass the capes to-night. Some of the most experienced Chesapeake pilots have given an opinion that the vessel can be run out of the bay on a dark night without danger from the French ship. She is loaded so as to draw nineteen feet of water, but is a much more rapid ship than the enemy watching for her, and once safely at sea could not easily be overhauled. The French ship which arrived in the bay on Monday is the Francaise le Prussangel, and was ordered to the Chesapeake from the Newfoundland banks. As soon as she arrived, the French Consul at Norfolk boarded her, and had a consultation with her officers.

ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY—REWARD CLAIMED.

The old case of L. C. Baker and others, against the city of Washington for the payment of the reward for securing the arrest of the conspirators, has at length been taken up in the Supreme Court of the District. This suit is brought to secure a division of the reward of $20,000 offered by the corporation for the apprehension of Booth and the other conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln, and in it there are three plaintiffs and thirty-nine defendants, including Captain Dougherty and the soldiers making the capture of Booth and Harold. Prentiss M. Clark, a citizen who claims to have given the information and devised the plan which resulted in the capture of Mrs. Surratt and Payne, and Messrs. A. Q. Allen and Wm. Kirby, who claim to have given the first clue as to the direction taken by Booth and others. It was claimed by counsel in the court below that the corporation had no authority to offer this award, and, consequently, the bill should be dismissed, and also that parties claiming this award did nothing more than as good citizens they should have done. The case was appealed to the general term, and was taken up yesterday.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

The Congressional Committee has such information from Alabama as causes them to regard the re-election of Senator Warner as a surety. In the Fourth District, which cast the heaviest Republican vote of the State for Grant, a very [illegible]

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

Congressional Nominations.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 29.—The Fifth District Democratic Congressional Convention assembled in Rouse's Hall this morning. W. W. O'Brien was Chairman, and E. A. Snively, T. L. [illegible], and T. J. Ayres, Secretaries. Considerable discussion as to a candidate ensued, all outside counties favoring an out-and-out Democrat, while a majority of the Peoria delegation were for making no regular nomination; but, in view of securing the Henderson vote, to put forward some Liberal that could be voted for independently. After a great deal of wrangling and some confusion, the following resolution was adopted:

[illegible]

The Peoria County Republican Convention made the following nominations to-day: Sheriff, Samuel Hitchcock; Coroner, Wm. Goodwin; Representatives, J. M. Rice, Samuel Caldwell, and A. S. Proctor.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Sept. 29.—At the Congressional Convention, which was held here to-day, General J. F. Farnsworth was on the first ballot renominated to Congress for the seventh time, four out of the six counties of the district voting solid for him. The General being called upon, made a short speech of a retrospective character, during the delivery of which, he was frequently and loudly applauded.

The prohibition party held a mass Congressional Convention here to-morrow, and will probably nominate Rev. J. C. Stoughton, of Aurora.

Ex-Governor Oglesby made a powerful speech here this afternoon, on the political issues of the day. It was his first speech of this campaign, and has fired our people with enthusiasm.

JANESVILLE, Sept. 29.—The Congressional Temperance Convention met in this city on Tuesday, and nominated Hon. S. D. Hastings for Congress. It would seem that Mr. Hastings is too good a Republican to imperil the success of the party by accepting the nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—The liberal Republicans of the Eighth District have nominated Joseph G. Blair for Congress, and the Democrats of the Third District have nominated J. R. McCormick for re-election.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—General Banks has received the labor reform nomination for re-election to Congress from the Sixth District.

Democratic Finale at Lima, Ohio.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., Sept. 29.—To-day was set by the Democracy of Allen County for a large mass meeting to be held here, to be addressed by Hon. [illegible], Cullen, and Lamison. There were a great many people in town in attendance upon the fair, but no crowd could be rallied in front of the Court House, so the meeting was postponed till evening. To-night the court-room is partially filled. Healey spoke, ridiculing the Republican party for sympathizing with Prussia in the present struggle [illegible]

Opening of the Political Campaign at [illegible]

[illegible]

OHIO.

[illegible]

WYOMING.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

ALLEGHENY.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Dry goods market quiet, and the upward tendency for the moment is arrested. Yet, as the stocks are generally light, agents are not disposed to make any concessions, and consequently, prices are uniform and steady. [illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

A Large Herd of Camels in Nevada.

From the Virginia City Enterprise, Sept. 2.

On a ranch on the Carson River, eight miles below the mouth of Six-mile Cañon, and about seventeen miles east of the city, is to be seen a herd of twenty-six camels, all but one of which were born and raised in this State. But two of the old herd of nine or ten brought here some years ago are now living. It would seem that the original lot fell into the hands of Mexicans, who treated them very badly, overloading and abusing them. The men who now have them are Frenchmen, and men, it seems, who had formerly some experience with camels in Europe. They find no difficulty in rearing them, and can now show twenty-four fine healthy animals, all of Washoe growth. The camel may now be said to be thoroughly acclimated in this State. The owners of the herd find it no more difficult to breed and rear them than would be experienced with the same number of goats or donkeys. The ranch upon which they are kept is sandy and sterile in the extreme, yet the animals feast and grow fat on such prickly shrubs and bitter weeds as no other animal would touch. When left to themselves, their great delight, after filling themselves with the coarse herbage of the desert, is to lie and roll in the hot sand. They are used in packing salt to the mills on the river, from the marshes lying in the deserts, some sixty miles to the eastward. They have animals that easily pack 1,100 pounds.

The Language of Jewels.

From the most remote period of history, says a recent writer, significance has been attached to precious stones, they being supposed to exert a baneful or blessed influence over the wearers. Among other curious old fancies about them is that which connects one with each month in the year, and with all who are born in that month. Thus, to January belong the garnet and the jacinth, which preserve the wearer from pestilence and from lightning (rather necessary at the season, in this zone). To February belongs the amethyst, signifying temperance. It protects the wearer from evil thoughts, and cures or prevents inebriety. It makes him diligent, and procures him the favor of Princes. The stone of March is the jasper, which cures hemorrhage when worn or applied to a wound. Those born in April should wear the sapphire, significant of purity. To May belongs the agate, which protects from poison and appeases pain. If single in color, it renders the wearer invincible. June has the emerald, significant of hope, teaching the knowledge of secrets, bestowing eloquence and wealth. It betrays inconstancy by crumbling to pieces when it cannot avert the evil. Achmet Steiram says that "He who dreams of green gems will become renowned, and meet with truth and fidelity." The falling of an emerald from its setting is an evil omen to the wearer. When George III. was crowned a large emerald fell from the crown; America was lost to Great Britain during his reign. To July belongs the onyx, which excites melancholy and vain terror to the wearer, but fortunately the month also possesses the cornelian, which cures these evils, and also secures success, particularly in law suits. To August belongs the sardonyx, which brings riches to the wearer. To September belongs the chrysolite. To October belongs the beryl, or aqua marina, which renders the wearer successful in navigation, and insures safe voyages. The opal also belongs to this month, a stone which unites the colors and qualities of all others, and has been beautifully called by a poet and artist, "a pearl with a soul in it." Its meaning is childlike, fairness, and loveliness. November has the topaz, which signifies courage and cheerfulness. It shows the presence of poison by loss of color; it gives light in the dark, and dispels enchantment, if worn on the left arm or round the neck. It also strengthens intellect and brightens wit. Those whose birthday is in December have choice between the ruby, turquoise, or malachite, or can wear all three. The ruby signifies passionate love and joy, and gives pleasant dreams; but it shortens the sleep of the wearer, and disturbs the circulation of the blood, inclining to anger. The turquois is the noblest of opaque stones, and signifies self-sacrificing love. It appeases hatred and reconciles lovers, and relieves or prevents headaches. It also protects the wearer by drawing upon itself the evils that threaten him, becoming dark, dull, and apparently worthless, but regaining its color gradually when the danger is past. This valuable property, however, belongs to it only when given—not when bought.

Suicide.

HELENA, Montana, Sept. 29.—H. B. Comstock, discoverer of the Comstock lode, in Nevada, suicided on the [illegible] inst., near Bozeman Mont., by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Cause, temporary insanity.

Probate Records.

[illegible]

Prohibition.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

Fire and Burglar Safes, of all sizes, for sale at Harris' Manufactory, 60 and 62 South Canal-st.

Chapped Hands and Faces Cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Delays are Dangerous.—Mothers, as you love your offspring, don't fail to use Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing children. Read the advertisement in another column.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MARRIED.

TILLOTSON—BURCHARD—At "[illegible] Grove," Kankakee, on the 28th inst., by Rev. D. H. Phillips, Mr. M. D. Tillotson, of Chicago, and Miss Mary A., daughter of Mr. George W. Burchard.

DIED.

COLONDRUS—In this city, Sept. 28, Ellen, wife of B. M. Colondrus, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral from the residence of the family, 132 Adams-st., to-day (Friday) at 11 a. m. Friends are invited to attend.

NICHOLS—On Thursday, Sept. 29, of pneumonia, Carrie Ella, only daughter of William D. and M. U. Nichols.

So Heaven is gathering one by one,
In its capacious breast,
All that is pure, and permanent,
And beautiful, and blest.

Funeral services on Friday at 1 p. m., from 26 St. John's-place.

BAYNE—At [illegible] Michigan-st., Sept. 29, at 4 p. m., of consumption, Josephine, wife of Alfred Bayne.

Boston papers please copy.

BELL—At Spring Lake, Mich., on Saturday evening, Sept. 17, of dysentery, Frederick C. Bell, aged 27 years.

GRAVES—On the morning of the 29th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, [illegible], Mrs. Martha Graves, aged [illegible] years. Funeral service to-day at half past 1 o'clock, at the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

CARTER—In Jefferson, Cook County, James, son of Thomas and [illegible] Carter, aged [illegible] years. Funeral services at the Jefferson church, Sunday, October 2, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are requested to attend.

DRURY—At Beltsville, near Washington City, September [illegible], Mrs. Mary E. Drury, wife of William P. Drury. At the same place, September [illegible], William P. Drury, in the [illegible] year of his age, brother of Mrs. J. W. Sheahan and Mr. John H. Drury, of Chicago.

CUYLER—On the 29th inst., Willie L., youngest son of Edward J. Cuyler, aged 3 years, 3 months, and [illegible] days.

Funeral will take place at 11 o'clock, Saturday forenoon, from the residence, 22 Park avenue. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FOSTER—At Waukegan, Ill., on the 28th inst., Frank Larrabee, only son of Charles H. and Carrie Foster, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 6 days.

Funeral from their residence, No. 772 West Adams street, to-day, at 1 p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Regular Saturday's Sale

Of Household Furniture, Parlor and Chamber Sets, [illegible], Carpets, Horace Crockery in open lots; also, a general variety of merchandise.

On Saturday, Oct. 1, at 9:30 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BULBS! BULBS! BULBS!

Imported from Harlem, Holland. All kinds and colors of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, &c., in perfect condition, at auction on Saturday, Oct. 1, at 9:30 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE.

NEW FURNITURE

In great variety and style, consigned by manufacturers, and to be sold on their account Friday, Sept. 30, at 9½ o'clock, at Colby & Wirts', 62 and 64 Dearborn-st., first and second floors.

[illegible]

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers,
62 and 64 Dearborn-st.

By HENRY FELTMAN,

Auctioneer, Office 105 LaSalle-st.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANO, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE GRAND
English Opera
COMBINATION.

CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD   C. D. HESS & CO.

THE ONLY OPERA COMPANY

In the field for the season of 1870-71. The season to be inaugurated in Chicago

On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 3,

And will be positively limited to two weeks.

A Splendid Season is Assured,

The sale of seats thus far standing

Fully Equal to any Previous Season Here.

Box Office open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, for securing seats.

Reserved Seats, $1.50. Gallery Seats, 50c. Admission, $1.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday, Farewell Benefit and last night but one of

EDWIN BOOTH.

Shakspeare's Play in four acts of

The Merchant of Venice.

SHYLOCK.......................EDWIN BOOTH

To conclude with Shakespeare's three-act comedy of

KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

PETRUCHIO.......................EDWIN BOOTH

Saturday Matinee, Hamlet. Saturday Evening, The Fool's Revenge. Next week a new play by Charles Gayler, with a new star.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM,

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

This evening and Saturday Matinee, the thrilling sensation,

RED HANDS.

Miss LUCY RUSHTON as..........Rachel Herman

New and Handsome Scenery, New Appointments, and Excellent Cast. To conclude with STAGE STRUCK.

In active preparation, first time in America, an original drama by Watts Phillips, entitled "Land Rats and Water Rats," which on its production in London was played 200 consecutive nights. Mr. Frank E. Aiken and the entire Museum Company in the cast.

GRAND ARENIC EXPOSITIONS.

UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM! IMMENSE SUCCESS! THE GREAT

EUROPEAN CIRCUS

For a short season on LAKE PARK, foot of Randolph-st.

A PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

A PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT, commencing at 8 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous.

An Equestrian Exhibition of Surpassing Excellence,

Embracing all that is NOVEL, INTERESTING, THRILLING, and SENSATIONAL.

The celebrated Lion Conqueror, Mr. PIERCE, will enter THE DEN OF WILD LIONS at the close of each performance.

A special Matinee for Families and Children will be given on Saturday afternoon commencing at 2 o'clock.

THE THIRD GRAND STREET PAGEANT will leave Lake Park on to-morrow (Friday) morning at 9 o'clock, and pass through State to Twenty-second-st., to Cottage Grove-av., to Twenty-sixth-st., to Kankakee-av., to Twenty-second-st., to Wabash-av., to Twelfth-st., to Michigan-av., and to Randolph-st., the place of exhibition.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

The very laughable New Burlesque,

HAMLET IN BLACK.

THE QUARRELSOME SERVANTS.
BURLESQUE ARMY AND NAVY DANCE.
GRAND VOCAL QUARTETTE.
NEW FIRST PART, and the GREAT QUINTETTE.
With work and immense success of
I REALLY SHALL EXPIRE.
Everything novel, sparkling and refined.

METROPOLITAN HALL

TO RENT

By night, week, or month, for all respectable entertainments. This hall has been recently painted and renovated. For particulars apply to

A. A. MUNGER, 88 LaSalle-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Evening Course begins MONDAY, Oct. 3, and lasts six months. For particulars inquire at the Office, 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—Entrance Examination Thursday, Sept. [illegible]. For Catalogues, apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Boston, Mass.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO

STYLISH PAIR BAY HORSES,
BAROUCHE, AND HARNESS,
AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Gold Jewelry, Diamonds, Gold Chains, French Clocks, Opera Glasses, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, Oct. 3, at 10 o'clock a. m., by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

CONTINUED SALE OF

BUILDING LOTS

IN BLANCHARD'S SUBDIVISION,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday Afternoon, Oct. 3, at 3 o'clock. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

CATALOGUE SALE.

Dry Goods, Woollens, Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Knit Goods, [illegible], &c.

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Oct. 4, at 9½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

40 Horses and Ponies,

BROKEN AND UNBROKEN,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, at 1 o'clock p. m., by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,

At the Union Stock Yards.

CATALOGUE SALE.

Ready-Made Clothing, Beavers, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Furnishing Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Oct. 6, at 9½ o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

54 FINE RESIDENCE LOTS,

Fronting on Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and Kankakee-avs., between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts.

AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Oct. 10, at 2½ o'clock,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, at their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

300 BUILDING LOTS,

Bet. Armitage and Fullerton-avs.,

Fronting on the Boulevards, Mead, Sheridan, and Kimball-sts., being the east half of northeast quarter of Sec. 35, 40, 13,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, October 12, 1870,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.
At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11, Randolph-st.

By GRUBB & MEYER.

Auctioneers, 165 South Clark-st.

Saloon and Fixtures, Saturday morning, October 1, at 10 o'clock, at 73 East Madison-st., [illegible], Tables, Chairs, Pictures, Glass Ware, Stock, etc.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. E. L. CANFIELD, 111 LaSalle-st.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE IN storage, and on mortgage notes, in sums to suit. Address SECURITY, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES, IN sums to suit. HENDERSON'S AGENCY, 125½ Dearborn-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $2,000 AND UPward, on favorable terms, three to five years. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT 10 PER cent on first mortgage. No brokers need apply. W. KEYES, Room 12 Opera House.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON TIME AND IN SUMS TO suit, on furniture, houses, or any good security. J. W. DEWEY, Room 2 Post Office Block.

MONEY LOANED ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, in sums and on terms to suit. Mortgages purchased. U. H. WILLETT, 96 Washington-st.

WANTED—$800 ON FIRST MORTGAGE, VALUE worth $[illegible], for three years at 12 per cent. Address F P & CO, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $1,500 FOR ONE OR TWO years, on property worth double the amount. Address D C, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO SUMS OF $2,000 AND $1,200 ON good city real estate; 10 per cent; no commission. Room 1, 137½ Madison-st.

$6,000 TO LOAN UPON STRICTLY FIRST class security, at 9 per cent. Apply to H. E. SEELYE, Riverside office, 73 Clark-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 28TH, A CARVED PEACH-STONE bracelet, either in Wabash-av. 'bus or Union Park bus, or between Union Park and Ladin-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the Tribune office.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD-BOWED SPECTACLES, somewhere on State-st., near Washington, or in horse cars. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at AMBROSE SPENCER & CO.'S, No. 11 Hawley Block, opposite Post Office, or with F. E. STACY, 586 Cottage Grove-av.

LOST—A STRIPED SILK OVERSKIRT. A SUITAble reward will be paid for the above if left at 81 Wabash-av., up stairs.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM STONY ISLAND Farm, in Hyde Park, on the night of September [illegible], a sorrel gelding, mane and tail light color, weight about 1,100 pounds, 6 or 7 years old. Had shoes forward, none behind. Anyone returning him to the farm, or to Ransom's Livery Stable, 15 Douglas-place, or giving information that will lead to his recovery, will be liberally rewarded. E. G. CLARK, 8 Tribune Building.

TAKEN UP—A YOUNG COW, WHICH THE owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply at 136 West Randolph-st. JOHN BURNS.

TAKEN UP—A LARGE TEXAS STEER, OR OX, black and white, with brand M on left side of rump. JAMES WADSWORTH, Hyde Park, Ill., or 118 Kinzie-st., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $1,000, IN a cash business where $2,000 per year will be guaranteed. Interview at McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts., Rooms 8 and 9.

PARTNER WANTED—RARE CHANCE FOR A good man in a well-established local and wholesale business, doing a good cash business. The stock is clean, and in good condition. I have the [illegible] business. Address N E I, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $3,000 to $5,000, in a nice merchant tailoring business. Advertiser strict business man. Best of references given and required. Address K, Tribune office, with name and place of interview.

PARTNER WANTED—A COMPETENT, STIRring business man, with about $3,000 cash capital, to join me in a legitimate business that pays largely. The very best of references required and given. This is an unusually good opportunity for the right sort of a man. Address MERCHANT, Denver [illegible], Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG MEN, ALSO LADIES, DESIROUS OF learning German at once [illegible]

WANTED—TWO PUPILS FOR EVENING LESsons in object drawing to fill a class. 27 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS:
[illegible]
Terms can be made to suit the purchaser on any of the above. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 121 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A STORY FRAME, WITH BRICK [illegible]

FOR SALE—THREE DESIRABLE WEST SIDE [illegible]

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. BRICK HOUSE OF [illegible] H. WHIPPLE, 8 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—FEET ON WEST JACKSON-ST. [illegible] GEO. TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

FOR SALE—THE TRADE, LEASE DESIRABLE [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON WEST JACKSON-ST., A NEW [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST JACKson-st. [illegible] Apply to the owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW FRAME COTTAGE ON Jackson-st., near Western-av., [illegible] Apply to H. D. STONE, [illegible] Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CITY LOTS ON THE South Side, [illegible] ALBERT CRANE, 124 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—5 LOTS ON West Van Buren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st., [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—TWO NEW frame houses [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF MICHIGAN-AV. AND Thirty-sixth-st., [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL GROVE LOTS, HIGH ground, on Graceland and Sheffield-avs., one mile north of Lincoln Park. Terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, 2 GOOD HOUSES and lots on West Side, [illegible]; cheap and on easy terms. J. H. BISSELL, 83 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE.
[illegible]
to CHAS. B. HOLMES, 150 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH EVANSTON—TWO [illegible] E. BROWNE, Room 11, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT [illegible] HURLBUT & CO., 75 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE LOTS, GUARANTEED [illegible] G. T. STOUGH.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF EIGHTY acres, [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN BY A [illegible]

WANTED—10 SAWMILL HANDS; FREE FARE. [illegible]

WANTED—EXPERIENCED RESTAURANT [illegible]

WANTED—LABORERS FOR RAILROAD AND [illegible]

WANTED—12 LABORERS IN THE CITY, AND 12 [illegible]

WANTED—100 RAILROAD HANDS FOR WISCONSIN [illegible]

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 100 RAILroad laborers [illegible] E. F. CHRISTIAN, 289 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO ENGAGE PERMANENTLY [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO WILL WORK FOR [illegible] O. D. ORVIS & CO., 148 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS of age, [illegible]

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER TO EXAMINE [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN dry goods salesman. [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CORNICE MEN—FOR [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER, 183½ WEST VAN Buren-st.

WANTED—TINNER. INQUIRE AT [illegible] STATE-st.

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE LAD, THAT [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER. [illegible]

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—GOOD, ACTIVE [illegible]

WANTED—A NO. 1 STICK-CANDY MAKER. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD, PRACTICAL TINNER, TO [illegible]

WANTED—25 SLATE AND TIN ROOFERS AND [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD HORSESHOER; ONE USED [illegible]

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR SECOND AND GENERAL housework, [illegible]

WANTED—ALL DESIRING GOOD RELIABLE female help [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO RUN SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

WANTED—THIS DAY, CAPABLE GIRLS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HEAD LAUNDRESS, [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WASHWOMAN, AT [illegible]

WANTED—25 GIRLS, GERMAN AND ENGLISH, [illegible]

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A PARTY WITH [illegible]

A STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, WITH or without building, for sale at a bargain. [illegible]

A FIRST-RATE BOOK, STATIONERY, WALL paper [illegible]

A BILLIARD AND LAGER BEER SALOON FOR sale—a bargain to be made; owner intends to leave the city. [illegible]

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BOARDINGhouse [illegible]

AN ACTIVE GENTLEMAN, WITH $1,000 AND upwards, [illegible]

AN INTEREST IN A WELL ESTABLISHED [illegible]

A SALOON FOR SALE, IN A GOOD LOCALITY, [illegible]

A LINSEED OIL MILL FOR SALE FOR HALF [illegible] H. J. WRIGHT.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH SHOP, WITH TOOLS [illegible]

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR AN INvestment. [illegible]

BILLIARD HALL ON CLARK-ST., NEAR VAN Buren, [illegible]

BEST BUSINESS CHANCE IN CHICAGO—OYSter parlor, Confectionery, Bar, etc., [illegible] LEICHARDT & POPPLETON, [illegible] South Clark-st., Room 1.

BOARDING HOUSES ON SOUTH, WEST AND North Side, [illegible] LEICHARDT & POPPLETON, No. [illegible] South Clark-st., Room 1.

BEST CORNER LIQUOR STORE, WITH BAR, [illegible] LEICHARDT & POPPLETON, No. [illegible] South Clark-st., Room 1.

CALIFORNIA WINE, LIQUOR, AND BEER [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AN ELEGANTLY [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE BEST [illegible]

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]